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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not*. There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

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JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
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Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9, '64-tf.

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:ly

ESPY M. ALSIP,
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Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
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S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
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Bedford, Pa.,
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Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

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Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:tf

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20, '65.,

ALL KINDS OF BLAKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement &c.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1868. VOLUME 41: NO. 8.

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Poetry.

IN ABSENCE.

BY PHOEBE CARY.

Watch her kindly stars—
From the sweet protecting skies,
Follow her with tender eyes
Look as lovingly that she
Cannot think of me;
Watch her kindly, stars!

Soothe her sweetly, night—
On her eyes, o'er wearied press
The tired lids with light caress;
Let that shadowy hand of thine
Ever in her dreams seem mine;
Soothe her sweetly, night!

Wake her gently, morn—
Let the notes of early birds
Seem like love's melodious words;
Every pleasant sound, my dear,
When the stars from sleep should hear;
Wake her gently morn!

Kiss her softly, winds—
Softly, that she may not miss
Any sweet, accustomed bliss;
On her lips, her eyes, her face,
Till I come to take your place;
Kiss and kiss her, winds!

SING THIS SONG WITH ME.

O, sing ye the merry, merry song with me!
And let our hearts be free!
As the wavings of ocean, that ceaseless swell,
And the wandering breezes, that ever tell
The music of all we see.

O, sing ye the merry, merry song, so bold!
And sing of days of old;
When the stars of the night sparkled bright as now,
And we pledged to continue for ever true,
As when first our chorus rolled.

O, sing ye the merry, merry song to-night!
And sing the hour's swift flight!
Sing of Him who together has brought us here;
Sing of Him who has made us to each so dear;
O, sing the glad song to-night.

BOAT SONG.

Lightly row!
Lightly row!
O'er the glassy waves we go!
Smoothly glide!
Smoothly glide!
On the silent tide.
Let the winds and waters be
Mingled with our melody;
Sing and float!
Sing and float!
In our little boat!

Far away!
Far away!
Echo in the rocks at play.
Calleth not!
Calleth not!
To this lonely spot!
Only with the sea-bird's note,
Shall our dying music float;
Lightly row!
Lightly row!
Echo's voice is low!

Miscellaneous.

A SUNDAY IN MADRID.

A valet-de-place, who was leading us to church on Sunday morning in Madrid, spoke very fair English, and I asked him where he had learned it. He said: "At the missionary's school in Constantinople" He was quite a polyglot, professing to be able to speak seven languages fluently. It was interesting to meet a youth who knew our missionaries there, and entertained a great respect for his old teachers,—and it gave us an idea, too, of the indirect influence which such schools must be exerting, when youth are trained in them, and afterwards embark in other callings than those that are religious in their purpose.

He led us to the Prussian Ambassador's, where the chaplain preaches in the French language. No Protestant preaching is allowed in Madrid—none, indeed, in Spain, —except under the flag of another Government. The Ambassador, or the Consul, has the right, of course, to regulate his own household as he pleases; and under this necessary *privilege*, he has, if he is so disposed, a chaplain, and divine service on Sunday, when his doors are opened to all who choose to attend. The practical working of it is that a regular congregation comes to be established under each flag, if there are so many persons of that country and of a religious tendency as to make it important. In most of the great capitals of Europe, there are people of other countries resident for business, health, or pleasure, and they find a place of worship in their own tongue. In Spain and Rome only.—write it in large letters and tell all the world, to the infinite shame of the religion falsely called *Catholic*.—no religious worship is allowed, except that which the Ambassador, under the flag of his country, can maintain in his own house and at the point of his country's sword.

The Germans resident in Madrid speak the French language, as well as their own, and the present chaplain preaches in French. He is an earnest, excellent man, and his pulpit abilities would make him greatly useful in a wider sphere than this. In an upper chamber, that would seat fifty persons, a little congregation, not more than twelve or fifteen, had come together to hear the Word. The desk, or pulpit, was habited after the fashion in Germany, with black hangings, embroidered neatly by the hands of the wife of the Prussian Ambassador, and with the words in French, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel." I was told that on Christmas and Easter, festivals of the Church, some two or three hundreds of German *Christians* come to church and to the communion; but the rest of the year their spiritual wants do not require the weekly ordinances, and the congregation rarely exceeds thirty people.

At the present moment, there is as little religious toleration in Spain as in the days when Popery was most fearfully alive and Cardinal Ximenes undertook to convert all heretics by means of the faggot and fire. There are Bibles in Spain, but there are no Bibles in circulation. Several thousand sent over by the British and Foreign Bible Society have been seized by Government, and are now lying in boxes in a cellar, to be sent back or destroyed. All attempts to spread the light of Divine Truth, through any other than the channels of the Church of Rome, are prohibited, and it is a high crime against the law, or the royal will, which is the highest law in Spain, to preach or distribute religious books. This puts an end to all *colportage* and to evangelical efforts of every kind. The Queen is the most *religious* of all queens, but her religion is after the pattern of Saul, not of Paul.

We went after church to the old Palace of the Inquisition. It is now converted into dwellings. Over the main entrance was the inscription, common all over these foreign countries, as in some parts of our own, "*Insured Against Fire*," The poor victims who in former years were dragged under that portal, would have been glad to read such words, if they could be interpreted into an assurance that they were to be safe from the fire of an *auto de fe*.

The Spanish Inquisition affords the saddest story in the annals of the human race. Whatever the name or creed of the prosecutor—Jew or Gentile, Roman, Greek, Protestant or Mahometan—the saddest of all possible facts is this, that man has put to torture and to death his fellow man on account of his religious opinions. Let God be praised that in all the earth except Spain and Rome, men may worship Him in their own way, with none to molest or make them afraid.

And it is very well to bear in mind that persecution has its spirit and some of its power, where the victims are by law insured against fire. In the press and in the pulpit, the venom of bigotry and the bitterness of intolerance may be poured on the heads of those who are guilty of other opinions than ours, and in God's sight such persecution may be as offensive, as the rack and boot of the Inquisition. The spirit of the Master rebukes the use of the sword, even in the hands of Peter, to cut off a servant's ear, and the same spirit forbids us to be uncharitable towards the meanest of those who have not the light or the grace to see as we see, or to defend Christ in our way.

Well it requires all this charity and more, to imagine that a people can have any proper idea of the Christian religion, and spend the Sabbath as these Spaniards do. To see them at it, we must go where they most enjoy it They have no cathedral in Madrid, but their churches are many, and in the morning they, women especially, go to church. The Spaniards are more devout than the Italians. Infidelity has not made so much progress. There is a proverb that to go to Rome is to disbelieve. The people in Spain have not seen Romanism as it has been seen in Italy, until the popular mind is sick of it. But they make short work in Spain of their devotions.

The Prado is their Park on the skirts of the town. And this is not enough for them on Sundays. We saw the crowds pouring out towards one of the gates, some in carriages, but most of them on foot—men, women and children, hundreds, thousands, in holiday attire—and we followed. Beyond the Alcala gate, near which is the bull ring, half a mile into the country, we came to the meadows over which these pleasure-seeking Castilians had spread themselves to enjoy their national and favorite pastime. A little later in the season, when the weather is warmer, thousands of these people would stop at the bull-ring, and see the battle of men and beasts. It is too cool as yet, and the bulls do not fight well except in hot weather. But it is not too cool to dance out of doors, and for this divertisement these thousands have come. On the wide meadows there is not a house, not a shanty, not a shed or booth. We have passed on the way scores of wine shops; and there the people can resort if they choose. But on the grounds there is nothing to be had but the pure and the blessed air. The people are distributed in groups all over the plain. The grass is green. The sun, a winter sun, is kind and genial. The city lies in full view, with palaces and domes and pinnacles. And in the distance, but in this blazing sun and lucid atmosphere apparently very near, long ranges of mountains stand covered with snow, white, pure, glistening like silver in the sunlight and forming a magnificent background to the gay picture at our feet. In the centre of each of these many groups a dozen, more or less, of young men and women, are dancing to music. This is furnished by one, two or three musicians, strolling bands, with guitars and violins. Often one is an old man blind. His wife and daughter are with him, with their instruments. The airs are not wild, not even lively, as compared with those of Italy. But they are spirited, and sometimes familiar to a foreign ear; for the airs of music, like the airs of heaven, travel all around the world. The dances are pretty and modest, singularly tame, and far from being as full of frolic and *abandon* as one would expect to see in the out-of-door amusements of the common people. For these are the lower classes only. It is the pastime of the sons and daughters of toil, and perhaps want. They were not ill dressed, and more of them were well dressed. But they appeared to be the class of people who had but this day in the week for pleasure, and were now seeking and finding it in a way that cost them little or nothing. More were looking on than danced. Yet the sets changed frequently, and the circle widened as the numbers of dancers grew, and there was always room for more: for the meadows were wide, and the heaven was a roof large enough to cover them all.

And the strangest part of this performance is yet to be mentioned; more than half the men in this frolic of the fields were soldiers of the regular army, in their uniforms, without arms, enjoying a half holiday. They and all the rest, men and women, seemed to be as happy as happy could be. If we had thought the people of Spain, and especially of Madrid, where the government is felt and seen more severely and nearly than elsewhere, to be gloomy, sullen, discontented, miserable and ready to rise in revolt, such a thought would be put to rout by seeing these soldiers and others, men and women, thousands and thousands, making themselves so easily happy of a Sunday afternoon.

In one of the circles of dancers two young men, better dressed than the rest, were either the worse for liquor, or were feigning to be tipsy. As the other dancers paid no attention to them, and let them amuse themselves in their own way, it is quite probable they were playing the fool. These were the only persons in that multitude, of the lower orders of the city, who gave any sign of having been drinking anything that could intoxicate. There were scores of wine shops on the street, within the easy walk of all who wish liquors. It was necessary to pass them going and coming to and from the city. And thousands doubtless "took something to drink" both going and coming. The young men would treat the girls, and, of course, all would have as much wine as they wished. For it is almost as cheap as water—cheaper than water in New York perhaps; for there the tax that somebody pays for Croton is something, but here in Spain wine is so cheap that what was left of last year's vintage has often been emptied on the ground, or used instead of water to mix mortar with! That is a large story, but will be proved when I come to speak of the wines of this country. Yet drunkenness is not one of the common vices of Spain.

And this was my first Sabbath in Spain, worshipping in French with a dozen Christians in the morning, and looking at thousands of the people dancing on the green in the afternoon.—*Dr. Prince in New York Observer.*

HUMBOLDT asked an Indian chief if he had known any thing of a certain officer who had died during the war of 1816. "I ate a piece of him," was the reply.

ANECDOTE OF A JUDGE.

Two Scottish judges were on their autumnal circuit. The court met on Saturday, at one of the county towns, where the assizes are usually held. After going through the customary forms, and doing some unimportant business, they adjourned till Monday. At the close of the meeting, one of the jurymen, a gentlemen of large fortune, earnestly requested the judges to permit him to go home. The only answer he received was a pressing invitation to dine with them; which he promised to do, adding that he hoped that they would have the goodness to allow him to leave town in the evening.

The company at dinner was very numerous. The two judges sat at the head of the table. Several lawyers, and many gentlemen, besides the magistrates of the burgh, were present. No long after dinner, the gentleman above mentioned, renewed his request. "What is all your hurry to get home?" said Lord B. "Why should not you remain here as well as others, and do your duty to your country? My lord," replied the juror, "I shall tell you. This year I am a great farmer: a great part of my corn is cut down; and owing to the bad weather we have had late, I fear much of it is in a sad condition. Yesterday and today the weather has been much better; and I daresay to morrow some of it will be ready to take in." "Surly," said Lord B., "you do not mean to make your servants take in corn on Sunday?" "I do, my Lord," answered the gentleman, "and I don't think they can be better employed than in saving the fruits of the earth for the use of man and beast. I am persuaded that God Almighty will be better pleased to see them employed in that useful work, than attending any church whatever and it is my decided opinion, that at this season, especially in such broken weather as we have had for some time past, the country people should be enjoined, instead of going to church, to improve every Sabbath, then the weather is good, in removing to the barn-yard all the corn that is fit for taking in."

Before he had finished his last sentence, Lord D. had drawn himself forward on his chair with considerable agitation; and looking at him in a manner that showed he was not pleased, he said in an elevated tone that produced a complete silence in the company, "Sir! you are surely not thinking what you are saying. Were you to do what you propose, it would, in the first place, be such an outrage, such a gross violation of the laws of your country, as should not be suffered to pass unpunished; and if any of his majesty's justices of the peace near you did not lay your feet fast, they would not do their duty. In the second place, sir, it would be a most gross violation of the commandments of the Almighty God; and it is absurd to say he will be better pleased to see us and our servants breaking his commandments than keeping them. Besides, sir, in the third place, your conduct would discover such a distrust in the providence of God, as a man that calls himself a Christian should at least think shame to own. Sit still, sir, where you are; for you shall not get away till the business of the court is over in this place."
—*British Messenger.*

LITERARY REPUTATION.

A Cincinnati newspaper says: A good illustration of the partiality shown to literary persons of reputation was given not long since in Boston. James Russell Lowell, a favorite contributor to the *Atlantic*, and one of the brightest of all our magazine writers, concluded to play a jest upon the popular monthly. He accordingly wrote a very clever article, which he called the "Essence of American Humor," and read it to a number of his friends, who said it was one of the very best of his compositions. He employed some one to copy it, and sign it W. Percy Paine, and send it to the *Atlantic* with the request that, as it was a maiden effort, the editor should give an opinion in writing to said Paine. He waited a fortnight, but heard nothing from his paper, when being in Boston he dropped into the office of the *Atlantic*, and meeting James F. Field, adroitly turned the conversation upon Humor, and remarked it was singular so little was written upon it.

Fields replied: "We get a good deal of manuscript on Humor, but it is so poor we can't use it. I threw the other day into the waste basket a long screed, christened the 'Essence of American Humor,' which should have been styled the 'Essence of Nonsense,' for a more ridiculous farrago of stuff I have never seen." Lowell, much to the surprise of the editor, burst into a roar of laughter, and informed Fields of the authorship of the article. The editor turned more colors than are shown in a prism, and swore it was one of Lowell's jokes. "Indeed it is," responded Lowell, "and the best one I ever played. I never thought very highly of my scribbling, but, by Jove, I didn't believe it was the most ridiculous farrago of stuff you had ever seen."

Fields has been bored to death since by the Cambridge set; and, by way of self defense, declares he never read the thing, but that he didn't believe any man who signed his first name with the initial and the second full, could write for *The Atlantic*. That is about as ingenius an excuse as he could make for his partiality, but the story gives a just idea of how magazines are edited and contributions regarded.

ABOUT THE DOOR.—A bit of shrubbery in the yard, a vine climbing by a trellis, a strip of refreshing green spread from the door; are sure to make a place of greater marketable value; which, with many, is a consideration to be thought of before any other. Such need no farther appeal to their sense of neatness, then. But those who really love the suggestions of beauty for own sake will omit the turf-patch, the shrubbery, and the hedge and vine, because they make almost any home more attractive and lovely and cause the sentiments to sprout like the very leaves and buds themselves. How few stop to consider what a powerful association lies lurking in every simple but familiar object, like a bush, a tree, a bit of grass, or a border of flowers! They are objects that hold us almost as steadily and strongly to home as wife and children; they are closely associated with these, in fact, and can with difficulty be separated. Therefore we say to all, "Brush up about the door, and plant near by an object of simple beauty. It will bear fruit in the heart a hundred fold."

HUMILITY.—If thou art a vessel of gold, and thy brother but of wood, be not high-minded: it is God that maketh thee to differ; the more bounty God shows, the more humility He requires, those mines that are richest are deepest; those stars that are highest seem smallest; the goodliest buildings have the lowest foundation, the more God honoreth men, the more they should humble themselves, the more fruit, the lower the branch on which it grows: pride is ever the companion of emptiness. Oh how full was the apostle, yet how low was his language of himself,—least of all saints, last of all apostles, chief of sinners; no sufficiency to think, no abilities to do; all that he is, he is by divine grace.—*Reynolds.*

A CALL TO YOUNG MEN.

William W. Tyler, the son of Prof. Tyler, after graduating at Amherst in 1864 with the second highest honor in his class, commenced his apprenticeship in the Ames Company's works at Chicopee, where he now is, studying the theory of the business and learning to do with his own hands all kinds of the work. We give this fact because we should like to see the example of young Tyler imitated by two or three hundred of the graduates of our colleges. No field of labor offers such prizes of wealth and honor to liberally educated young men as the mechanic arts. None in which they can more beneficially serve with their trained intellects the community and themselves. For labor requires and the world is urgent in its demands that hereafter the men who work with their hands shall also work with their brains. As inventors, as masters of machine shops, as managers of factories, as engineers of great public works and as architects, our educated young men, if they will learn a trade, would find ample remuneration and a broad margin for the display of genius and talent. No merchant, no lawyer, no physician,—we leave out the ministry because it is a vocation which requires a supernatural call,—has such a chance for the fame which lives from generation to generation as the man who links his name with a beneficial invention or stamps it on a great public work. It is the Fultons, the Stephenses, the Brunells, the Elias Howes who now build to themselves monuments more durable than brass. No man in this country has such a household immortality as Elias Howe, for wherever the sewing-machine lightens woman's work his name is known.

The great want of the day is skilled labor, that is, trained hands directed by trained brains. And the young men who, having been liberally educated, turn from the crowded professions to labor, serve an apprenticeship at some trade and become masters of their business, will find themselves before many years in positions of honor and profit.

We are entering on a new era, the era of labor. All over the world the laboring classes are seeking their emancipation. In this country, the working men, though far more advanced than those of Europe, are dissatisfied with their position and their wages, and have organized a movement for their own benefit. The movement needs the direction which only educated men can give it; men of brains, who are themselves workers, and who, from living with workmen, know their prejudices and their wants, are needed as leaders to give clear expression to the inarticulate demands of the laboring class, to adjust harmoniously their relations to capitalists and to elevate the laborers themselves from the plane where life is only a struggle for existence.

If a young man of education is a philanthropist, the broadest scope for the exercise of his vocation will be furnished to him, if he will but identify himself with the laboring class. He must not stand without and patronize them, they will not stand that; but he must be one of them, able to say, "My hand is as skillful and as hard as your hand," and then they will let his brains direct their movements.

One of the ominous signs of the times is, that culture is separating itself in thought and action from the uncultivated masses. Even in the churches this sign is apparent. It excites uneasiness among those who believe that one of the distinctive marks of Christianity is that "to the poor the Gospel is preached.

The highest service that a young man of piety and education, if he be not called to the ministry, can render to his generation, is to enter a shop and serve a regular apprenticeship at a trade. Like the Moravian missionaries, who sold themselves as slaves that they might labor among the slaves of an island in the West Indies, and found their reward in the conversion and love of hundreds, so the young man who has the spirit to turn from the glamour of false social and professional distinctions, and identify himself with the laboring class, will find not slaves, but earnest, devoted men, who will gladly listen to his words it they be wise and follow his lead if he be a leader.
—*Watchman and Reflector.*

PUNS.

Punning is considered the lowest style of wit, and when carried to an extreme, as it is very apt to be, it becomes annoying to every one but the punster. And yet an occasional pun, if a good one, serves to give life and variety to conversation. Sidney Smith says:

"Puns are the wit of words. They are exactly the same to words that wit is to ideas, and consist in the sudden discovery of relations in language. A pun, to be perfection in its kind, should contain two distinct meanings: the one, common and obvious; the other, more remote; and in the notice which the mind takes of the relation between these two sets of words, and in the surprise which that relation excites, the pleasure of a pun consists. Miss Hamilton, in her book on Education, mentions the instance of a boy so very neglectful, that he never could be brought to read the word *patriarchs*; but whenever he met with it, he pronounced it *partridges*. A friend of the writer observed to her that it could hardly be considered a mere piece of negligence, for it appeared to him that the boy, in calling them partridges, was *making game* of the patriarchs. Now, here are two distinct meanings contained in the phrase; for to make game of the patriarchs is to laugh at them; or to make game of them is, by a very extravagant and laughable sort of ignorance of words, to rank them among pheasants, partridges and other such delicacies, which the law takes under protection and calls game; and the whole pleasure derived from this pun consists in the sudden discovery that two such different meanings are referable to one form of expression. I have very little to say about puns; they are in very bad repute, and so they ought to be. The wit of language is so miserably inferior to the wit of ideas, that it is very deservedly driven out of good company. Sometimes, indeed, a pun makes its appearance, which seems, for a moment, to redeem its species; but we must not be deceived by them; it is a radically bad race of wit. By unremitting persecution it has been at last got under, and driven into cloisters—from which it must never again be suffered to emerge into the light of the world."

AN orator, warming with his subject, exclaimed, "I guss there ain't a man, woman or child in the house who has arrived at the age of fifty years, but what has felt this truth thundering through his, her, or its mind for centuries."

THE number of spindles now employed in the cotton manufacture in Great Britian exceeds 36,000,000. Their produce of yarn, when in regular work, is 64,000,000 miles in a day of ten hours, which gives enough to wind four times round the globe every minute.

BOOKLESS HOUSES.

We form judgments of men from little things about their houses, of which the owner perhaps never thinks.

In early years, when traveling where inns were scarce, and in some places unknown, and every settler's house was a house of "Entertainment," it was a matter of some importance and some experience to select wisely where you would put up. And we always looked for flowers. If there were no trees for shade, no patch of flowers in the yard, we were suspicious of the place. But, no matter how rude the cabin, or rough the surroundings, if we saw that the window held a little trough for flowers, and that some vines twined about strings let down from the eaves, we were confident that there was some taste and carefulness in the log cabin. In a new country, where people have to tug for a living, no one will take the trouble to rear flowers unless the love of them is pretty strong; and this taste blossoming out of plain and uncultivated people is itself like a clump of harebells growing out of the seams of a rock. We were seldom misled. A patch of flowers came to signify kind people, clean beds, and good bread.

But in other states of society other signs are more significant. Flowers about a rich man's house may signify only that he has a good gardener, or that he has a refined neighbors, and does what he sees them do. But men are not accustomed to buy *books* unless they want them. If on visiting the dwelling of a man of slender means, we find that he contents himself with cheap carpets and very plain furniture, in order that he may purchase books, he rises at once in our esteem. Books are not made for furniture, but there is nothing else that so beautifully furnishes a house. The plainest row of books that cloth or paper ever cover, is more significant of refinement than the most elaborately carved *etagere* sideboard.

Give us a house furnished with books rather than furniture! Both, if you can, but books at any rate! To spend several days in a friend's house, and hunger for something to read, while yo are treading on costly carpets, and sitting upon luxurious chairs, and sleeping upon down, is as if one were bribing your body for the sake of cheating your mind.

Is it not pitiable to see a man growing rich, augmenting the comforts of home, and lavishing money on ostentations upholstery, upon the table, upon everything but what the soul needs? We know of many and many a rich man's house where it would not be safe to ask for the commonest English classics. A few garish annuals on the table a few pictorial monstrosities, the latest sensational novel, and that is all! No poets, no essayists, no historians, no travels or biographies, no curious legendary lore. But the wall paper cost five shillings a yard, and the carpets ten.

Books are the windows through which the soul looks out. A house without books is like a room without windows. No man has a right to bring up his children without surrounding them with books, if he has the means to buy them. It is a wrong to his family. Children learn to read by being in the presence of books. The love of knowledge comes with reading and grows upon it. And the love of knowledge in a young mind is almost a warrant against the inferior excitement of passions and vices.

Let us pity these poor rich men who live barrenly in great, bookless houses! Let us congratulate the poor that in our day books are so cheap that a man may every year add a hundred volumes to his library for the price of what his tobacco and his beer would cost him. Among the earliest ambitions to be excited in clerks, workmen, journeymen, and, indeed, among all that are struggling up in life from nothing to something, is that of owning, and constantly adding to, a library of good books. A little library growing larger every year is an honorable part of a young man's history.

It is a man's duty to have books. A library is not a luxury, but one of the necessaries of life.—*Episcopalian.*

EVIL EFFECTS OF EARLY RISING.

It is tolerably certain, if early rising makes one stupid and sleepy through the day, that nature is protesting against an infringement on her laws, and in the "Life of Josiah Quincy" is a capital story of a joke passed by Judge Story on two of his friends addicted to this habit:

I have related, in telling my father's doings as President, how he never failed to set the sleepy students an example of rigid punctuality at morning chapel. He deserves the less credit for this example, however, in that he had contracted, long years before, the habit of rising every moring, winter and summer, at four o'clock, so that he had been long astir before the prayer-bell rung out its unwelcome summons. This excess in early hours, however like every other excess, brought its penalty along with it. Nature would not be cheated of her dues, and if they were not paid in season she would exact them out of season. Accordingly, my father was sure to drop asleep, wherever he might be, when his mind was not actively occupied; sometimes, even in company, if the conversation was not especially animated, and always as soon as he took his seat in his gig, or "sulky," in which he used to drive himself to town. It was good luck and the good instinct of his horses that carried him safe through for so many years. . . . . One day, Mr. John Quincy Adams, who was addicted to the same vice of intemperate early rising, with much the same consequences, was visiting my father, who invited him to go into Judge Story's lecture-room and hear his lecture to his law class. Now Judge Story did not accept the philosophy of his two friends in this particular, and would insist that it was a more excellent way to take out one's allowance of sleep in bed and be wide awake when out of it—which he himself most assuredly always was. The judge received the two Presidents gladly, and placed them in the seat of honor on the dais by his side, fronting the class, and proceeded with his lecture. It was not long before, glancing his eye aside to see how his guests were impressed by his doctrine, he saw that they were both of them sound asleep, and he saw that the class saw it too. Pausing a moment in his swift career of speech, he pointed to the two sleeping figures and uttered those words of warning: "Gentleman, you see before you a melancholy example of the evil effects of early rising!" The shout of laughter with which this judicial *obiter dictum* was received, effectually aroused the sleepers, and it is to be hoped that they heard and profited by the remainder of the discourse.

"I THINK I have seen you before, sir," said one gentleman to another. "Are you not Owen Smith" "Oh, yes," said the other, "I'm owin' Smith, and owin' Jones, and owin' Brown, and owin' everybody."

THERE is no funeral so sad to follow as the funeral of our own youth, which we have been pampering with fond desires, ambitious hopes, and all the bright berries that hang in poisonous clusters over the path of life.

ELOQUENT PASSAGE.

For the greatest human intellects there is no exception from the common doom. I have sometimes thought how sublime must have been the emotions of that man whose privilege it was to stand by the coffin of Shakspeare, and gaze on the sweet and noble face, when death had called out all the strange beauty which never lives there. It was worth a lifetime to have stood there one minute—to have laid your hand on that broad brow, and started at the cold chill—and so caused to have called up in memory all the magnificent creations of his genius, and worshipped him there in the silence and the gloom.

But he is dead and gone!
At his head a grass green turf,
At his heels a stone.

So they all go. Man dies, but nature is eternal. The seasons keep their appointed time; day returns with its golden splendor, and night with its eloquent mystery. The same stars which lit the ghostly battle field of Troy, rough with the dead bodies of ancient heroes—which shone on the marble streets of imperial Rome, and on the sad eyes of vigil keepers in the living glow of inspiration—the watch-fires of the angels which, thro,' centuries of devastation and change have still burned on unceasingly—speak to us, as they did to Dante, Shakspeare, and Milton of the divine glory, the omnipotence, the everlasting beauty and love of God.

GIRARD, the famous French painter, when very young, was the bearer of a letter of introduction to Lanjuinais, then of the council of Napoleon. The young painter was shabbily attired, and his reception was extremely cold; but Lanjuinais discovered in him such striking proofs of talents, good sense and amiability, that, on Girard's rising to take leave, he rose too, and accompanied his visitor to the ante chamber. The change was so striking that Girard could not avoid an expression of surprise. "My young friend," said Lanjuinais, anticipating the inquiry, "we receive an unknown person according to his dress—we take leave of him according to his merit."

WASTING OTHER PEOPLE'S TIME.—A committee of eight gentlemen had appointed to meet at twelve o'clock. Seven of them were punctual; but the eighth came bustling in with apologies for being a quarter of an hour behind the time. "The time," said he, "passed away without my being aware of it. I had no idea of its being so late," etc. A Quaker present said, "Friend, I am not sure that we should admit thy apology. It were matter of regret that thou shouldst have wasted thine own quarter of an hour; but there are seven besides thyself, whose time thou hast also consumed, amounting in the whole to two hours, and one-eighth of it only was *thine own property.*"

THE SHEPERD'S VOICE; OR, "IT IS I."—A lady walking on some downs the morning after a terrific thunder-storm, met a shepherd. She asked him what his sheep had done during the storm. "Ah!" he replied, "I folded them as usual in the evening; but when the storm came on I thought of the poor things, and went out to look after them. When I got a little distance from the fold, I saw them jumping about in the greatest alarm; but the moment they heard my voice they were quite quiet." Just so, storm and tempest may break over the believer; but only let him hear the Chief Shepherd's voice saying, "It is I," and there is a great calm.

A learned weaver, in stating his case before the provost of a Scotch town, having had occasion to speak of a person who was dead, repeatedly described him as "the defunct." Irritated by the iteration of a word he did not understand, the provost at last exclaimed, "What's the use o' talking sae much about the shield ye ca' the defunct. Canna ye bring the man here and let him speak for himself?" "The defunct's dead, my lord," added the weaver. "Oh, that alters the case," gravely observed the provost. "Go on, sir."

A lady was descanting on the virtues of her son, a young gentleman given to backing horses and bills, who had uttered many promissory notes, to the small benefit of creditors. "Don't you think my dear sir," she said, addressing a friend who had suffered through this pleasing trait in his character, "that he is a very promising young man?" "Very promising, my lady, but—he never pays."

A MAN who is allowed to grow up with his mind entirely neglected, is cut off from the sweetest and noblest sources of happiness; and even if he is regarded simply as an agent for the production of wealth, he is made by ignorance comparatively useless and inefficient. Crime and improvidence, which inevitably produce destitution, are in great degree caused by ignorance.—*Faucett.*

IN Munich, the authorities for some years past have required that in all cases of children dying in their first year, the parents should declare whether or not the infant had been nursed by the m

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1868.

THE POOR HOUSE PROPERTY.

At the last session of Court the Poor Directors recommended the sale of the present Poor House property and the Grand Jury approved of the recommendation. The matter will be brought before the Court for approval at March Term. If the people have anything to say either for or against the sale, it must be done promptly. It is a question of importance to the tax-payers of the county. A new Poor House must be built, the present one is a disgrace to the county in its present condition, and it cannot be improved. The question therefore arises whether the present property should be sold and a new one purchased on which to erect buildings or a new house built on the old property. This is a two sided question and one which we have not heretofore been able to determine satisfactorily to ourselves. The mere sale of the present property and the purchase of another may be made the means of corruption and partisan favor at the expense of the county, and if the transaction of this part of the country's business is not more carefully conducted than some things not long past there is no telling what it may cost. But the erection of buildings at an expense of $25,000.00 or $30,000.00 greatly increases all these evils. But aside from this, and taking it for granted that under charge of present officers everything will be done just exactly right, the question arises, will it be good policy and true economy to sell the present property and buy another several miles in the country. The general impression seems to be that it will? In favor of this view the cases of other counties having farms are cited as well as the *proverbial profitableness* of farms, as generally represented by their owners. It is also alleged that by having the property removed some distance from the town and off the public highways a large amount of expense will be avoided, that is now incurred by keeping the way-faring paupers.

This latter reason may be satisfactory enough to those who live outside of towns and off the public highways. But Poor Houses are erected for the purpose of equalizing the burden of keeping the poor, while this plan would not only lay a burden of taxation, equal to that of their country friends, on those living on public roads and in villages, but add to it the additional expense of keeping the way-faring poor, which is now quite a heavy item of expense, because the County Poor House would be moved away out of the reach of this class of unfortunates. This might be fun for the boys but death to the frogs. Another item of expense that it is alleged would be avoided is that of a free boarding house during Court weeks. Not being posted on this subject we refrain from its discussion. Again it is urged that the mill has been a continual expense and a source of party favoritism and special jobs at the expense of the County. But this is only a charge of mismanagement and no good reason why, what every body believes could be made a paying property in the hands of private parties should not be the same in the hands of the public, if honestly and judiciously managed. The arguments in favor of building on the present property are that with proper management it can be made quite as profitable, if not more so, than a farm alone,—that the expense of visiting a Poor House several miles in the Country, by the Grand Jury every court, would be greatly increased and that, for the same reason of distance, the physician's salary would be greatly increased—that there are not able-bodied paupers sufficient to cultivate the present property and that there is therefore no need of more land. These are a few of the arguments pro and con as presented by various parties. We incline to the opinion that after all it is a question of management. A farm well managed we believe might be made to sustain the paupers without any taxation. The present property we believe, with proper management, can be made to do the same. No property mismanaged as our present Poor House affairs have been for some years past can be expected to be otherwise than expensive. Let the people speak and act promptly in the matter of a change if they intend to act at all. But let them remember that the most important question after all is the selection of the right kind of men to manage this as well as all other public business.

GETTING ITS DUES.

The charter of the Gettysburg Asylum swindle was repealed and the effects of the company confiscated by an act of the Legislature a few days ago. The only wonder to us is that such an infamous gambling concern should ever have received a charter. We called attention at the time to the fact that it was a swindle, designed to cheat unsuspecting parties out of their hard earned money, by hypocritical appeals to their patriotism. The Washington Library association, an institution of the same character, has recently been shown up and the eyes of its innocent dupes opened to the fact that they have been taken in by a set of sharpers. The advertisements of these bogus concerns have been published by nearly all our local papers and appeals made through them to the people. We refused to publish them from the first, believing them to be as they have turned out, swindles. When will the editors of newspapers acquire intelligence and honesty enough to refuse any longer to assist such disreputable concerns to defraud their unsuspecting readers? It is time they should learn, if moral considerations cannot induce them to refrain from recommending what they know to be wrong, illegal and injurious, that their own pecuniary interests, as identified with the interests of the community in which they reside are in the end prejudiced by such a course. The newspaper that publishes indiscriminately every vile advertisement for which it can obtain a few paltry dollars, will inevitably have a demoralizing effect upon the community in which it circulates, and the result will in the end be prejudicial to its own best interests.

FINDING HIM OUT.

The New York *World* calls Vallandigham "a reckless demagogue," an active, reckless politician of small calibre, drunk with the alcohol of egotism." If the *World* proposes to kick all such out of its party there will be but a shadow left when it is done. We don't dispute the truthfulness of the *World's* charge against Vallandigham, but its delineation of his character would fit nine tenths of all the leaders of its party just as well as it does him. Why don't it, in its virtuous indignation, read out the whole crew of demagogues? The *World* knows very well that such a course would be the destruction of its party organization; but then the country would gain immensely by such a wholesale annihilation of "active, reckless, drunken demagogues and politicians."

W. O. HUGHARTS, President of the Connelsville railroad, has become exceedingly popular with the people of the region through which his road runs, while the Bedford and Somerset journalists do all they can to make him "feel good in the papers."—*State Guard.*

There is a fellow employed to manufacture items for the *Guard*, who does it out of whole cloth. He dabbles away bit or miss as if he were "head clerk to the Fates." He appears to be better acquainted with Bedford county affairs than those who control them. Now we do not think that the name of the above named gentleman has ever been mentioned in these columns, and if it has crept into any selected matter, published by us it has been by the merest accident. We don't know the man and until we do, we will have nothing to say in regard to him

THE GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

The *expose* made by Mr. Blaine, of Maine, in reporting to the House of Representatives the General appropriation bill, showed very conclusively that the Republican party, notwithstanding the large cost for the maintenance of the army and navy, is actually conducting the Government at less expense than eight years ago, under Mr. Buchanan's Democratic Administration. The whole estimate for current expenses of the Government submitted by the House Committee on Appropriations is $90,550,000. For the payment of national interest, pensions, &c., $185,000,000. This latter sum has nothing to do with the current expenses. The whole of its high total has been entailed upon the country by the rebellion got up by Southern Democrats, supported and sustained therein by the sympathies of their Northern allies. Under Mr. Buchanan's Administration the annual expenses of Government were seventy millions. Then business was done on a gold basis, there were fewer Territorial Governments, no Revenue Bureau of mammoth proportions, and many other deductions. Seventy millions of gold are equal, at the present rates, to ninety-eight millions of currency. In the item of army expenses the comparison is most striking. Under Mr. Buchanan they were twenty two millions per annum—averaging, considerable over a million to a regiment. Now Gen. Grant, with three times as many regiments, calls for but thirty-three millions, making but little more than one-half a million per regiment—that is to say, the army expenses are being reduced nearly one half per man, as compared with the cost in Buchanan's day. Well does Gen. Grant deserve the tribute of having made his estimates "with a degree of rigid economy wholly unknown to the army in its peace establishment preceding the war." In the Navy Department the Republicans in Congress have forced Mr. Johnson's Secretary to reduce his estimate of expenditures for the coming year away from $47,000,000 down to $20,000,000, and have themselves made a still further reduction of two millions.

The House Committee of Ways and Means are acting in harmony with the Committee on Appropriations in this necessary and most acceptable work. By resolution it has determined to confine the revenue to $150,000,000, and to raise it, as it easily can be, upon the showing of many competent authorities, from a few articles—articles chiefly of luxury, and which do not enter into the main industries of the nation. We take hope and courage from these promising indications. What the country needs, more than any mere financial panaceas, is a reduction of Government expenses and a corresponding dimunition of taxes. Relieve it from extravagant governmental expenses and take off the onerous imposts upon its industry, and its vigorous productive powers will start up with renewed activity and quickly show the way out of all our financial perplexities. If the House will adopt the recommendation of the committee, it will prove its wisdom as well as its devotion to the public welfare. No doubt many attempts will be made to defeat this simple and practicable plan; the whiskey and tobacco rings are strong; members there are who have pet projects of reform. But if Congress will hold its way resolutely through all these seductions and and inducements, the country will find in its action renewed cause to trust the party that has been alike successful in war and in peace.

THE ARKANSAS GOLD FIELDS.—A western exchange says; Accounts are still rife of rich gold and silver deposits in the counties of Polk and Sevier, in Southwestern Arkansas. These counties are but thinly populated, and though legends of auriferous wealth in connection with that region have for a long time been current among old settlers, nothing definite has hitherto been known in relation thereto. Parties, however, have been actively engaged in prospecting of late, and reports of their great success in the development of rich placers continue to reach the public. The Fort Smith papers say the mines in this new El dorado are beginning to attract much attention throughout the country, and that emigrants are rapidly pouring into Polk county, hitherto unknown. Claims are in such request that a branch land office has been established at Dallas, the county seat of Polk, to facilitate their location. Specimens of rich gold and silver ore are frequently brought to Fort Smith, and an old California miner, who has been 'prospecting,' pronounces Polk and Sevier counties richer in material than any two counties in California."

AN EXTINCT RACE. One of the most remarkable races that ever inhabited the earth is now extinct. They were known as the Canary Islands. In the sixteenth century, pestilence, slavery, and the cruelty of the Spaniards, succeeded in totally exterminating them. They are described as having been gigantic in stature, but of a singularly mild and gentle nature. Their food consisted of barley, wheat, and goat's milk, and their agriculture was of the rudest kind. They had religion which taught them of a future state of rewards and evil spirits. They regarded the volcano of Teneriffe as punishment for the bad. The bodies of their dead wore carefully embalmed and deposited in catacombs, which still continue to be an object of curiosity to those who visit the islands. Their marriages ware very solemn, and before engaging in them the brides were fattened on milk. At the present day these strange people are totally extinct.

IT is rumored that George B. McClellan is to be appointed successor to Mr. Adams as Minister to England.

ASTOUNDING ELECTION FRAUDS

Election friends have been so common of late years, as scarcely to cause a ripple of sensation; but the last one unearthed, in our State, by the Senate Committee on Elections, is so astounding, that its details are really worth a moment's attention. This fraud was developed in the progress of the investigation in the contested case of Robinson and Shugart from the Indiana District. The chief point made by Mr. Robinson at the outset, was that he had been beaten by the votes of deserters chiefly, but the Committee no sooner began the investigation than it became manifest that the most atrocious villainy had been at work to carry the Democratic Senator, in that district. It is in evidence that "two lawyers from Philadelphia," came to Phillipsburg, Center county, and supplied naturalization papers to *hundreds* of Irishmen who had been brought from Clearfield county for the purpose of voting—that these papers were colored with strong coffee to give them the appearance of age. An Irishman named Casey testified before the Commitee, that he lived in Clearfield county; that the ticket he put into the ballot-box had been given to him, and that he could neither read it nor anything else. This man Casey, on returning to Phillipsburg was *clubbed to death* by the villains who had led him into the crime of fraudulent voting. Mrs. Omeara testified that she made the coffee with which the papers were colored. Mr. Omeara, an innkeeper, swears that his house was filled with Irish colonists from Clearfield, and that he was engaged and paid for aiding the fraud. He swears that one Father Tracy, a Catholic priest, agent for a "lawyer from Clearfield," offered him first one hundred then five hundred dollars, if he would "go to New York" to avoid appearing as a witness. The evidence further goes to show that some of the county officials of Luzerne are deeply implicated in this plot. The fraudulent papers purport to be issued from the Court of Luzerne county. The Prothonotary of that county testified that he did not feel authorized to produce the record books of the county. The committee then went to Wilksbarre. They found the Prothonotary and one of the record books missing, but by a lucky chance the record of the *wrong year* had been stolen. They found the book in which the names of these Phillipsburg voters should have been recorded, and not one of these names are in the book. Comment on this is unnecessary. Not only have the most flagrant frauds been perpetrated, but forgery, perjury, subornation, bribery and murder have been resorted to, obstruct inquiry, prevent exposure and to overawe justice. And in these things we get an inkling of the desperate character of the party with which we must contend next autumn.

THE CONNELLSVILL RAILROAD.—After the abjournment of the First Branch of the City Council last evening, the members were introduced to W. O. Hughart, Esq., President of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, and William P. Logan, Esq., of Pittsburg. The former briefly addressed the members in relation to the object of his Mayor and City Council in the effort to build the ninety miles remaining unfinished of the road to Cumberland. He referred to the efforts of those controlling the railways of Pennsylvania to divert the trace of the western section of that State from Baltimore to Philedelphia, and instanced, as one of the results thereof, the fact that only 34,000 barrels of petroleum had been sent from the great oil region to this city, while several hundreds of thousand barrels were shipped to Philadelphia. He wanted this city to defer the receipt of the unpaid interest on the bonds heretofore endorsed by the city until 1871, and also to extend other aid, so as to enable the road. He expected on Tuesday evening to have an opportunity of addressing the City Council at length on the subject, when he would have with him the date to show the great advantages which would result from the early completion of the Connellsville Railroad.—*Baltimore American.*

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The Washington *Chronicle* of Friday morning says:

The news from New Hampshire is most satisfactory. Everything has changed for the better, and no Republican doubts our success at the election on the 10th of March. Generals Sickles and Cochrane commenced their canvass on Wednesday, and they will be followed by some of the ablest Congressional orators. We can imagine the effect of the incisive rhetoric and clean arguments of the mutilated Sickles upon the Democrats of other days and the brave boys he led in battle. As if to complete the good news, Montgomery Blair is to help the Republicans of New Hampshire by speaking for the Democrats. The logic of this busy dialectician is of the centrifugal order, driving off from any pary he supports all sensible and patriotic men.

MR. TILTON, in the *Independant*, quoting the concluding paragraph of one of General Grant's letters to the President, wherein he repels the assault on his "honor as a soldier, and integrity as a man," remarks as follows:

General Grant has driven his pen through the President like a spear. These closing words have a chivalric ring. Their author, finding that his "honor as a soldier" and this "integrity as a man" has been violently assailed, smote his chief assailant flat against the cheek. Neither with voice nor pen (both of which he uses rarely) has General Grant ever appeared before the public to greater advantage than in the few lines which we have above transcribed

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A SINGULAR piece of careless writing in "Nicholas Nickleby" does not appear to have ever attracted much attention. Nicholas, it will be remembered, goes down to Yorkshire in mid-winter, and the severity of the weather is such that the coach is snowed up on the way, and at the end of the journey the ice is so thick that water is not obtainable in sufficient quantities to enable Nicholas to give himself a wash, who is, therefore, obliged to content himself "with a dry polish." The next day, however, it is stated that one of the scholars is engaged "weeding the garden," indicating a change of season and tempeature not altogether in accordance with natural laws.

IF we are to judge of a fool by his folly, then Andrew Johnson needs neither judge nor jury to condemn him. The latest exhibition he has made of himself, is the nomination of General Sherman to be General by brevet. As there is neither law, precident, nor warrant of any kind for this action, it is transparent enough that its sole inspiration is a belittleing desire to vent his petty spite upon General Grant. Such childish exhibitions are looked for from fools and children; but from a President of the United States—faugh!

A LETTER written by Governor Andrew three days before his death closes as follows: "The tendency of the house is toward Grant. And that is best. It is not the ideal good. It is bad for the country that he must leave his present post—bad for him, the soldier, to try and to endure the hard fate which awaits him in civil life. But it is the apparently best practical good the country can have. And Grant is so square and honest a man that I believe he is bound to be *right* in the main *anywhere.*"

THE United States bonds of 1847, which matured on the 21st of December, will, it is understood, be paid on presentation at the Treasury Department or at the office of the Assistant Treasuror in New York, interest being allowed only to the first of January last.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE Governor has signed the Pittsburgh and Connellsville bill

THE lower House of the State Legislature on Thursday a week ago repealed the Liquor law passed last year.

A project is on foot for tunneling Niagara river.

THE House of Delegates of Maryland has passed the bill appropriating $5,000 for the removal of the Confederate dead to Antietam National Cemetery.

MR. STUTZMAN, of Somerset, introduced a bill into the Legislature incorporating the Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad Company, connecting Somerset with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, being nine miles in length.

IT is stated that Dr. Bull, a "full blooded negro," spoke to a crowded meeting of Democrats, in Lebanon, Ill., one day last week. He edits a Democratic paper. Dr. Bull is a sort of nigger to which no Copperhead objects.

THE Republican State Convention of Mississippi last week nominated a full ticket for State officers under the new Constitution. All the nominees are white.

ON account of insufficient arrangements for voting, it is thought the Constitution in Alabama has been defeated for want of a majority of the votes registered.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson both say that a State having once ratified a constitutional amendment, can not reconsider and reject such amendment. Pretty good authority that.

NEW HAMPSHIRE and Connecticut will it is anticipated, be carried by the Republicans at the approaching elections, by signal majorities. Democrats by hundreds are turning from Pendleton and Brick Pomeroy and joining Grant clubs.

THE New York Republican State Convention adopted a resolution, by acclamation, indorsing General Grant for the Presidency, and instructed the delegation to Chicago to vote for him as a unit. Gov. Fenton was recommended for Vice President.

THE Republican party throughout the State are united in favor of re-nominating Gen. John F. Hartran, and Col. Jacob M. Campbell, for the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General which they have filled for the last two years.

THE U. S. Supreme Court on Monday last gave a decision in the Georgia Reconstruction case adverse to the bill, and discussing it for want of jurisdiction, and stated that the same principles applied to the McArdle case.—This opinion will have a most important effect on many questions.

THE Baltimore *American* learns that orders have been received at the Baltimore Custom House, direct from Washington, requiring all the employees to subscribe money to be used to promote Democratic success in the elections shortly to take place in New Hampshire. The amount to be levied upon each officer is specified, and a failure to pay will no doubt entail dismissal.

THE *Tribune's* despatch says: Lieutenant-General Sherman has telegraphed to one or two of his friends in Washington and other places that he does not wish to come here, and that he does not believe the President can legally create a new military division. Lieut. Gen. Sherman has telegraphed to his brother to have the Military Committee refuse to sanction the appointment, and the Senator will present a bill denying the authority of the President to make the proposed change. This action on the part of Lieut.-General Sherman creates a great deal of talk.

THE New York *World's* Washington special says Gen. Meade telegraphs to Gen. Grant that he is not yet certain wether the new constitution of Alabama has been accepted or rejected. He says it is reported that in some counties no election was held on the fourth day, and in others none was held on either of the four days. He is investigating these reports, and if he finds them true, will order special elections in these counties, so that the constitution may be ratified.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERMAN'S nomination for *Brevet General*, in regard to which Washington as highly significant of the President's intention to snub Gen. Grant, and if possible ignore him entirely. Of course the Senate will have something to say about allowing this purpose to succeed or in frustrating it. Without any disrespect for Sherman, the Senate can very justly prevent the President from using that gallant soldier to work mischief, and therefore we expect to see the nomination of Sherman for Brevet General, defeated.

IT has already been discovered that fraudulent Naturalization Papers were voted on last Fall sufficient to defeat Judge Sharswood and two Copperhead Senators. Judge Williams out of delicacy declines testing the election. Judge Sharswood could hardly hold his seat under these circumstances, and the people ought to see that this question is fully probed. In Centre county an attempt was made to murder one of the witnesses, and the Legislature has offered a reward of $2000 for the arrest of the perpetrators. This is the reason that the Republican candidate was defeated for Supreme Judge last fall.

THE General Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, through their chairman, the Hon. John Hickman, reported yesterday, resolutions extending the time for the revision and codification of the statute law to the period of three years, reports to be made annually as to progress, and the work to be reported finally as a whole, and not in detached parts. The resolutions also repeal the limitation by which the present Commission is restrained from revising the British statutes and the revised statutes of 1830--36, so that there may be a full, complete and satisfactory codification of all now existing statutory law.

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York, says: I assure you I am not a candidate for the office of President. In my letter I said what I meant, and I am annoyed to find it is looked upon by some as a strategic movement. I have had a large number of letters from leading men in the Northwest. I have written to them that my name would not go before the National Convention. I am very much gratified that my friends are willing to support me for the office of President—as much pleased as if I wished the office. I do not know when I can go to Albany, but I have told all my friends there my purposes, whenever I could do so without exposing myself to the imputation of declining what might be beyond my reach.

As the spring elections are approaching, we would again call the attention of our Republican friends to the private circular issued some time ago, by Wallace, the chairman of the Copperhead State Central Committee. We urge all to be wide awake, and turn out to the polls and see that we elect our share of the Judges, Inspectors, Assessors, &c.

EARL Derby, the British Premier, has been very ill, but is now recovering. It is thought that Lord Stanley will soon succeed Earl Derby at the head of the Ministry. The semi-official Paris papers deny the reports current about changes in the French Ministry, and of alterations in the Constitution of the Empire. The dinner to Admiral Farragut at Florence was a grand affair, the Italian Liberals making it a marked demonstration of their good will toward the United States. Admiral Farragut, in acknowledging a toast in his honor, spoke of his love for Italy and confidence in her noble progress.

A DISPATCH from Montgomery, dated the 15th, states that unofficial returns from all but fourteen counties show a vote of 73,300 for ratification, and four hundred against. The total vote will reach about 81,000, a majority, no doubt, of all the legal voters now living in the State. The vote, under the circumstances, is regarded here as a remarkable one, making it certain that with good weather and fair election, a very large majority of the registered voters would have voted for ratification.

THERE seems to be doubt that the appointment of Minister to England has been tendered to General George B. McClellan, as nothing definite has yet been heard from him as to its acceptance. The resignation of Mr. Adams, it has been ascertained from an official source, takes place in April.

GOV. GEARY pardoned William Meeser, editor of the Philadelphia Sunday *Mercury*, convicted of libel on William B. Mann, District Attorney of Philadelphia.

GOV. HOLDEN writes to Senator Wilson that North Carolina will give thirty thousand majority for the new constitution.

ALL petitions in Bankruptcy filed *after* the 28th inst., will not entitle the petitioner to a discharge unless his assets pay fifty per cent. of his debts

THE Legislature will deserve commendation if it actually adjourns by the 24th of March, which is the day now fixed upon by the Senate.

A PATENT shoe-pegger is being manufactured in Northampton, Massachusetts, which makes the hole, cuts off the peg and drives it home A workman can easily peg a shoe or a boot in a minute.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in West Providence township, some time in November, a good sized sheep. The owner will take the usual course and remove it.
jan31:3t WM. MASTERS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE,
DECEMBER 12, 1867.

J. C. WRIGHT is admitted to an interest in our business from this date. The style of our firm is changed to G. R. OSTER & CO.
Bedford, jan31-1m G. R. & W. OSTER.

PLASTER.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that he is now prepared to supply both
ROCK AND GROUND PLASTER,
at his Warehouse.
JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.
Bloody Run Station, Jan. 31, 1868-3m.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale an excellent iron gray HORSE, 7 years old. Also, a good BUGGY and set of harness. Many of my friends in this county know that the above is worthy of purchase. Terms cash, or the best of negotiable paper. Further information can be obtained by applying to
REV. W. CASE,
jan24:2t Bloody Run, Pa.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Just received at the *IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE!* New York Mills, Utica Nonpariel, Wamsutta Mills, Williamsville, Fruit of the Loom, Nonsuch, Semper Idem, Lonsdale, Hope Mills, &c. Together with other first class makes in bleached and unbleached, at the lowest prices. As muslins are now advancing we think it a very safe time for families to lay in a supply.
G. R. OSTER & CO.
Bedford, Jan.31-1m

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

BEDFORD TO HAVE A COAL YARD.

Having made arrangements with John Taylor & Sons, who have just opened a new Mine in the celebrated Cook Seam, I will always have the best of Bituminous Coal on hand and for sale by the car load, ton or bushel. All orders promptly filled. WILLIAM DIBERT.
January 3. 3m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of James Piper, late of Hopewell township, deceased, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make payment. Claims against the estate should be presented immediately, properly authenticated for settlement.
J. J. BARNDOLLAR,
residing in Bloody Run,
EDWARD ASHCOM,
(residing in Hopewell,)
jan10:6w Executors.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Jacob Dull, late of Napier tp., deceased, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned, they give notice to all indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are notified to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN REIMINGER,
JACOB DULL Executors.
jan10:6w

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP.

A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE OILS in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled.
For sale by all druggists. july,15,67.y1

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BOTHERS, New York.
March 2: 1yr.

O I C.

IT IS THE BEST CHANCE ever offered agents! One or two day's time will secure a good Sewing Machine, Watch, Silk Dress, Revolver, or some other article of equal value, Free of Cost! Agents wanted every where, male and female, for the best One Dollar Pawnbroker's Sale in the country.
Send for a circular.
S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
Jan.3-m3 30 Hanover, Street, Boston, Mas

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

FOUNDED BY REV. JOHN LYON, 1859.

FREDERICK WOODS, Principal.

A first-class school for the instruction of youth of both sexes in a classical and English education, including Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and the ordinary English branches.
Terms moderate. Students from a distance can obtain board in town at reasonable rates.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. King,	John P. Reed,
Hon. J. F Hartley,	H. Nicodemus,
Wm. Hartley,	R. B. Lewis,
O. E. Shannon,	C. N. Hickok,
W. H. Watson, M. D.,	Geo. Blymyer,
B. F. Barry, M. D.,	G. D. Shuck,
Sam'l L. Russell,	C. Colfelt,
Jacob Reed,	Ross Anderson, M. D.
B. F. Myers,	John Lutz.

William Lyon.
jan10:3m.

GREAT REDUCTION.

MRS. E. V. MOWERY,
Has now a new and FASHIONABLE stock of MILINERY, DRESS AND FANCY GOODS.
The finest FRENCH MERINOES and Dress Goods in the Market. All of which has just been greatly reduced in price, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
December 13th, 1867.-m3

AND STILL THEY COME!

A NEW SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES,

JUST RECEIVED AND AT REDUCED PRICES,

AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S CHEAP STORE.
December 13th, 1867. tf

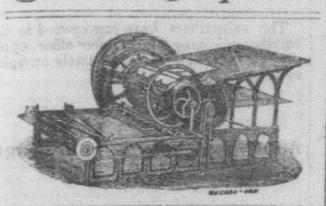
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

GEORGE MARDORFF, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with said county, from January 9, A. D. 1867, to January 8, A. D. 1868.

TREASURER,		DR.
To balance in Treasury		$1476 91
To amount received from A J Sansom, former Treasurer		100 00
To amount of tax received from collectors—		
Aaron Reed, Woodberry South	1863	910 00
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run	1864	15 70
Samuel Beckley, St Clair	do	207 32
John C Black, Bloody Run	1865	24 41
Arch Blair, Cumberland Valley	do	111 84
Henry Wertz, Harrison	do	138 84
Adolphus Ake, Union	do	151 15
Sam'l Crissman, Woodberry South	do	11 26
E F Kerr, Bedford Borough	1866	1118 37
Henry Moses, Bedford township	do	1966 20
John C Figard, Broad Top	do	690 86
Jerre Thompson, Bloody Run	do	100 00
Jacob Bowser, Colerain	do	1144 88
Henry Hite, Cumberland Valley	do	745 04
A W Shoemaker, Harrison	do	283 20
James Fink, Hopewell	do	246 62
Henry Horn, Juniata	do	585 64
Jacob Evans, Londonderry	do	502 49
John McClain, Liberty	do	250 00
Jacob Fletcher, Monroe	do	92 45
Henry Egolf, Napier	do	820 84
Uriah McIlott, Providence E	do	448 26
Jos H H Sparks, Providence W	do	455 00
John Kemery, Schellsburg	do	173 00
Wm Griesinger, Snake Spring	do	823 88
Moses Tewell, Southampton	do	431 43
Henry F Smith, St. Clair	do	1275 25
Henry Corl, Union	do	1068 15
Solomon Barley, Woodberry M	do	1650 63
Martin Brumbaugh, Woodberry S	do	1936 88
Henry Nicodemus, Bedford Bor	1867	350 00
Isaac D Earnest, Bedford Tp	do	797 50
Alex Tate, Bloody Run	do	225 00
John C Figard, Broad Top	do	327 09
Wm R Greene, Coaldale	do	102 89
David Diehl, Colerain	do	676 40
Tobias Boor, Cumberland Valley	do	577 00
William Egolf, Harrison	do	295 60
James Fink, Hopewell	do	358 30
John Garber, Juniata	do	697 00
Jacob Evans, Londonderry	do	200 00
George Nycum, Monroe	do	733 00
James Taylor, Napier	do	751 79
Jacob Chamberlain, Providence E	do	524 00
Joseph Weaverling, Providence W	do	290 00
Peter Dewalt, Schellsburg	do	91 00
Harrison Hartley, Snake Spring	do	425 00
Henry Bennett, Southampton	do	140 75
Joseph Claar, Union	do	625 00
Solomon Barley, Woodberry M	do	488 73
Josiah Ritchey, Woodberry S	do	860 00
Samuel Slick, St. Clair	do	750 00
To money received from Good Templars, for rent		22 00
To money borrowed from Michael S Ritchey		300 00
To money borrowed from John Sill		1000 00
To money borrowed from John Kemery,		2000 00
To money received from J B Farquhar, former Treasurer		926 00
To money received from Episcopal church for fuel in Court House		5 50
To fines in care of Charleston, Smith and Bagley		7 00
To costs recovered from Peter Foedker		86 00
To money received for Huckster's Licenses		213 00
To money received by sale of unseated lands		10 79
Total charges		$34911 46

TREASURER,	CR.
On sundry checks drawn by the Commissioners, as follows, viz:	
Paid Grand Jurors, February term	152 58
Petit Jurors, February term	345 09
Petit Jurors, February Special term	356 23
Grand Jurors, April term	140 61
Petit Jurors, April term	310 26
Grand Jurors, September term	185 76
Petit Jurors, September term	367 29
Grand Jurors, November term	178 94
Petit Jurors, November term	387 02
Petit Jurors, adjourned Court	318 77
Isaac Kensinger, Jury Commissioner	125 90
William Kirk, Jury Commissioner	121 00
J G Fisher, clerk to Jury Commission'rs	64 30
M A Points, clerk to Jury Commission'rs	20 00
Preparing assessment book, correcting assessment making out and distributing duplicates and services at special terms	94 00
Tipstaves	285 50
Talesmen	54 37
Court-crier	143 99
Fox and wild cat scalps	413 96
Assessors making assessment returns	1010 90
Constable's returns	383 54
Michael Weatz, Commissioner's salary	230 90
David Howsare, Commissioner's salary	209 10
M. S. Ritchey, Commissioner's salary,	191 80
Peter M Barton, Commissioner's salary	34 00
S G Fisher, clk. to Commissioners	380 00
R Steckman, Sheriff, boarding prisoners,	933 25
R Steckman, Sheriff, carrying prisoners to Western Penitentiary	908 00
Expenses of Spring election	262 18
Expenses of General election	336 26
Charles Merwine, services as janitor	91 25
Additional Insurance of Court House and Jail	21 35
W S Fluck, costs as Sheriff	22 93
Daniel Border, cleaning and repairing Court House clock	3 50
O E Shannon, fees as Prothonotary	150 00
E F Kerr, attorney to Commissioners	100 00
Holding Special election in Providence W	11 32
A. Mower, for election returns from Rainsburg Bor	2 30
J B Fluck, commissioner to divide Woodbury, M	15 00
Daniel Barley	15 00
G W Williams	15 00
Costs in commonwealth cases	2071 96
Fees of Justices and constables in commonwealth cases	19 95
Wood and coal, for public buildings, and hauling same	170 53
Interest on money borrowed from John Sill	160 00
W G Perry, record books for Proth'tary's office	82 50
Expressage	2 20
Seals and presses for Proth'tary's office	94 25
J W Dickerson, docket fees	52 97
Samuel Roberts, commissioner to divide Southampton Tp	4 00
J B Fluck, commissioner to divide Southampton township	7 00
Jacob Fries, erecting Hopewell bridge	3700 00
Harry Drollinger mason work at Hopewell bridge	3084 25
George Gibboney, building bridge at Roudes' Mill	2066 66
Work done upon bridge at Mowry's in Juniata	700 00
Work done upon bridge at Statler's, in Napier	19 20
Bridge expenses	64 00
Bridge views	28 00
Road views	237 50
Joshua Mower, cleaning and scrubbing Court House	42 00
Mary Morris, cleaning and scrubbing Court House	37 00
William Troutman, work done at jail	28 00
Joshua Mower, work done at jail	13 00
Rewards and mileage, arresting horse-thieves and prisoners	134 04
Expenses at bridge sales	49 40
Keeping prisoners in Western Penitentiary	442 67
George Mardorff, costs in Johnson Barnes' case	3 75
J W Dickerson, attorney to Commissioners	75 00
J. W. Dickerson, percentage on collections	30 00
Durborrow & Lutz, advertising	603 50
Meyers & Mengel, advertising	568 30
do do do blank printing	136 50
Bridge plank	10 00
I F Grove, boarding Jurors	8 00
Inquest on body of Harry Tipper	16 45
Charles Crothers, bounty and interest	36 25
Plastering and spouting hall, grading and curbing pavement, sand and brick and hauling same	121 60
Expenses at Jail	71 20
Revenue stamps, postage, Stationery, &c.	62 80
E F Kerr, services as attorney	114 50
E F Kerr, for use of county	13 50
E F Kerr, costs on judgment vs. collectors	13 75
Lumber and plank	13 27
P Huzzard, table and book-case	12 50
Repairing bridge at Lyons'	6 00
Telegraphing after prisoners	8 75
Thomas Hughes, work at bridge	20 00
Hobbling prisoners and making chains and blacksmithing	21 15
Removing prisoners from Cumberland to county Jail	56 80
Removing prisoners from Fulton county to county Jail	47 20
Repairs in Prothonotary office	17 50
A Ake, money overpaid on duplicates	1 00
Samuel Beckley, money overpaid on duplicates	1 80
Henry Egolf, money overpaid on duplicates	10
Henry Moses, money overpaid on county Tax	66 55
Money overpaid on militia	3 97
George Mardorff, money overcredited on duplicate of H Moses	69 65
James Fink, money overpaid on militia tax	1 53
Solomon Shrader, money overpaid on duplicates	3 95
Moses Tewell, money overpaid on duplicates	2 70
Jacob Fletcher, money overpaid on duplicate	3 16
Henry Hite, money overpaid on duplicate	6 47
Henry Hite, money overpaid on County tax	4 72
Henry F. Smith, money overpaid on State tax	2 64
J Fisher, money overpaid on duplicate	2 51
Bill of goods for prisoners, jail and Court House	132 49
John Kaufman and J Beneigh, damages on road	35 00
Plank for bridges at Bloody Run	7 75
R

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1868.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

SPECIAL attention is invited to confectionary card of Sellers & Folwell—in this issue.

OUR MEETING.—The Republican meeting on Court week was an enthusiastic one, and the attendance was unusually large. Full proceedings, (which were handed us too late for publication last week,) will be found elsewhere, in this week's issue.

SPIT CURLS AND LONG SERMONS.—A lady in a neighboring town spent an hour and a quarter in giving the right set to her "spit curl," last Sunday morning, and came from church complaining that the sermon was "horribly long;" that the pastor actually preached forty-five minutes." There are a good many who think more of their curls than they do of their souls.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.—We hope our Republican friends throughout the county are fully alive to the importance of carrying the coming spring elections in their several districts. In this matter we are too often disagreeably disappointed, owing to the indifference manifested both in the nominating caucuses and at the polls. Let good men, qualified to fill the positions to which they are nominated, be placed in nomination, and then let *every* Republican *go to the polls and vote for the man of his party.* Too much importance cannot be attached to this matter. See to it, friends! that every man does his duty in this respect.

"Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
And, with some sweet, oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the foul bosom of the perilous stuff
That weighs upon the heart?"

Certainly; Plantation Bitters will do it when nothing else will. Melancholy, Depression, Hypochondria, Insanity, all spring, more or less, from a diseased stomach, and this, Plantation Bitters is a sure cure for. There is no mistake about it; Dyspepsia, Headache, Dullness, Ague, and Low Spirits must yield to the health-giving and genial influence of the Plantation Bitters. If you are in doubt, make one trial and be convinced. Thus say those who know. 2t

MEETING OF THE CO. COMMITTEE.—We had only time last week to publish a meagre account of the proceedings of the meeting of the Committee on Court week, but enough from which our readers will learn that Grant and Stanton are preferred by the Republican party of Bedford County as standard bearers in the next Presidential campaign. On Grant the action of the Committee was unanimous, but there was a division on the Vice-Presidency—Ex Gov. Curtin receiving a few votes on the first ballot. With the exception of Middle Woodberry, every district was represented, and this fact, together with the witnessing of the outpouring of the citizens on Tuesday evening, leads us to believe that our friends are fully aroused, and feel the importance of the coming contest. "Keep the ball a-rolling!"

GOOD FRUIT is a scarce article in our markets at present. In fact it is not to be had at all. If, inquiring for apples, you do happen to stumble upon a bushel or two, now and then, they are nearly sure to be miserably green insipid Pound apples, unfit for eating or cooking. Will not our farmers plant something better than Pound apples, they could scarcely plant a more worthless fruit for general use. Too sweet for cooking, seldom ripening fully, and falling prematurely, their only merit is in bearing regularly and growing to a large size Why not plant the Rambo, Northern spy, Newtown Pippin, Roxbury Russet, Baldwin, Smokehouse, Wagner and a hundred other varieties of which the nurseryman will tell them, all far better than these miserably green, wilted, tough insipid Pound apples. Who will try to raise something fit to eat?

NEW PAPER.—The prospectus of the "*Bedford County Press,*" a twenty-four column paper, to be published at Bloody Run, Pennsylvania, by J.C. LONG & Co. has been received at this office. The first number is to be issued on the 4th of March, 1868. The projectors set forth that the "Press" will always contain a full summary of general and political news, but will not advocate any principles for the benefit of either political party. The advancement of the Educational, Agricultural and Mechanical interests of this and adjoining counties, is to be the first and principal object of the publishers. Determined, as they are, to make the "Press" an entertaining and instructive paper, they solicit the encouragement of all. The "Press" will be published at $2,00 per year invariably in advance. We hope our friends will realize a handsome profit on their investment. Very few country papers make even a decent living for their or conductors when taken without any other business, but we hope our friend Long may find his enterprise an exception to the rule.

THE BAND ASSOCIATION.—During the session of Court, the "Band Association" made an effort for the benefit of the two Bands, which as far as we are able to learn, proved a successful one. During the first three days of the week, a large number of fine pictures, purchased by them, were disposed of by lottery. The "Wesleyan Pictures," three in number, and valued at $25,00 were drawn by Frank Washabaugh; the "Surrender of Lee," valued at $12,50 by A. B. Carn; and the "Trappers Last Shot," valued at $12,50, by W. L. Horn, and the "Speaking Likeness," also valued at $12,50, by B. F. Meyers. A variety of small portraits and pictures were disposed of in like manner, with profit to the band, and to the satisfaction of the lucky ones.

On Wednesday evening Miss Haley gave an entertainment under the auspices of the "Association," consisting of select reading, recitations, &c. The pieces were selected with care for the occasion, and the fine style in which they were rendered reflects great credit on Miss. Haley, as an able and entertaining elocutionist. In this, some fifty dollars were realized.

UNION MASS MEETING.—Pursuant to previous announcement the union men of Bedford County assembled in large numbers, and filled the Court House to overflowing on Tuesday evening of last week. The enthusiasm was great and never were the people more aroused. The speeches were all good, all eloquent and forcible. J. H. Longenecker, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee, called the meeting to order, and on his motion the following officers were chosen to serve for the evening:

President—CAPT. ISAIAH CONLEY.

Vice Presidents—J. W. Fickes, John T. Shirley, James Snowden, Lieutenant J. T. Ketring, Capt. Eli Eichelberger, Daniel Sparks, Josiah Ott.

Secretaries—M. A. Points, John W. Smith.

The following were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: J. R. Durborrow, W. H. H. Dasher, and J. B. Cessna.

The meeting was then ably addressed by W. M. Hall, Esq. He referred in glowing language to the valor of our brave soldiers in the late war and to our incomparable military chieftain, Gen Ulysses S. Grant. He also paid a high tribute to our great War Minister, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. His speech was greeted with rounds of applause.

John Lutz, Esq., followed in a clear, cogent, argumentative, and exhaustive speech on Reconstruction. He vindicated the action of Congress, reviewed the events wrought by the war and convinced us that the only Constitutional right left to the recent traitors in arms, was the right to be punished according to law for their rebellion and treason.

Hon. John Cessna, made the concluding speech, and we think that this, his last effort, was one of the very best we have ever known him to make. He showed off in a masterly manner the glaring frauds perpetrated by the Copperheads in the late election, as developed by the Committee appointed by the State Senate, to try the contested election case in our adjoining district.

J. B. Cessna, Esq,. from the Committee on Resolutions reported the following which were adopted.

1. *Resolved*, That the Republicans of Bedford county, in mass meeting assembled do cordially reaffirm the principles of the platform adopted by our last Republican State Convention of June 28th, 1867.

2. *Resolved*, That in the coming election of President and other officers, State and National—we recognize a contest involving the vital principles of the Government, the life of our Nation, the triumph or death of the cause of freedom and liberty.

3. *Resolved*, That the course and conduct of John W. Geary as Governor of our State meets our hearty sanction and approval. His integrity of purpose and independence of action are so marked that they have elicited praise even of our adversaries.

4. *Resolved*, That we honor and commend the wisdom, patriotism and moderation of Congress, and their determination to gather up and secure for posterity, in spite of the opposition of a faithless Executive, the legitimate fruits of the victory won at so great a sacrifice of treasure and blood—the victory of the Union over secession; of Patriotism over Treason: of Freedom over Slavery.

Rssolved, That we fully endorse the sentiments of the recent letters of Gen. U. S. Grant to A. Johnson in reference to the reinstatement of Secretary, Stanton.

Resolved, That the Republican party of Bedford county are a unit for the nomination of Gen. U. S. Grant as a candidate for the next Presidency of the United States and we pledge him our undivided support.

Resolved. That the coming election is the most important in which a free people were ever called upon to exercise the elective franchise, one in which is involved all the blood and treasure of our Nation shed and expended during the late war. Therefore we urge upon every union man renewed activity and zeal in the approaching political contest.

M. A. Points offered the following additional resolution which was unanimously adopted with great enthusiasm.

"*Resolved*, By the Union party of Bedford County in mass meeting assembled, that in consideration of his patriotic services to the union party and to the country, the Hon. JOHN CESSNA be the unanimous choice of the Republicans of Bedford County, for Representative to the Forty First National Congress. The meeting then adjourned.

M. A. POINTS, }
JOHN W. SMITH, } Secy's.

A VILE SLANDERER.—Some vile slanderer we suppose, because we cannot for a single instant entertain the thought that a gentleman would give currency to a report so damaging to the fair fame of this intellectual portion of the educational vineyard, has put in circulation a false hood, without the fear of the wrath of our men, women and children, old bachelors and maiden aunts before his eyes, that the people of the town of Bedford, yes the populous town of Bedford, do not appreciate lectures; but were never known to miss an opportunity to patronize a monkey show! Was there ever such a monstrous fabrication perpetrated upon our people? Was there ever such an indignity? The scape-grace who invented this lie, for we will prove it to be a lie, had better never been born than set his feet this side of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata. Who among us does not know that our people have not had an opportunity to see a monkey show for such a length of time that we would not blame them if every man, woman and child in the place went to see the first one that came along—just to see how it looked. Who does not know that when Prof. Whitney delivered his course of Lectures on legerdemain, hocus-pocus and the "Illusions" that he was honored with crowded houses? The Professor had no monkeys,—only a few pigeons and a rabbit—that's all! When Mr. Sharp, the ventriloquist lectured, he was equally well patronized. And, then, after all this to be published far and wide as not appreciating intellectual treats! We move that a committee of ninety-nine be appointed to investigate the matter and to report at the earliest opportunity. Bedford has endured many unjust reproaches and she has borne them all, but she won't stand this no how, so she won't. Who will take the chairmanship of this committee?

IMPORTANT TO EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, &c.—In a circular addressed to United States assessors, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue says: "Pains should be taken to acquint executors, administrators, trustees, &c., of their personal liabilities for legacy taxes and that it is not only their legal duty, but for *their own private interests and protection*, to pay legacy taxes and the succession taxes, under section 138, upon each sum before it is paid over to the legatee, distributee or successor. All persons should be informed that a succession tax is a first charge on the interest of the successor, *and of all persons claiming in his right* in all the real estate in respect where such duty is assessed, and that such estate is liable to seizure and sale, even in the hands of a *bona fide* purchaser.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The following cases on the criminal list were before our Court at its last session:

Commonwealth vs M. A. R. F. Carr—No. 25, Sept. Sessions, 1867. Conspiracy. True Bill. Nol. pros. entered.

Same vs. John Devore—No 28, Sept. Sess. 1867. Cruelty to Animals. True Bill. On motion of District. Attorney process awarded.

Same vs. Mary Jane Holsinger.—No 1, Nov. Sess. 1867. Surety of the Peace. Settled.

Same vs. Same—No 2, Nov. Sess. 1867, Assault and Battery on oath of Jonathan Sutton. Settled.

Same vs. Jacob Price.—No. 3, Nov. Sess. 1867 Fornication and Bastardy on oath of Amanda Zimmers. Continued.

Same vs. Elizabeth Cramer.—No 20, Nov. Sess. 1867. Perjury on oath of Peter Mcrningstar. True Bill. Continued.

Same vs. David Madara and Henry Hale.—No. 19, Feb. Sess. 1867. Assault and Battery on oath of John B. Furrey. True Bill. Jury called and sworn. Verdict David Madara "Guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted," and Henry Hale "not Guilty."

Same vs. Josiah Holsinger.—No. 28, Nov. Sess. 1867. Desertion of wife on oath of Mary Jane Holsinger. Continued.

Same vs. Andrew Homler and Christopher Osborne.—No. 32, Nov. Sess. 1867. Indictment for not opening roads. True Bill. Leave granted to District Attorney to enter nol. pros.

Same vs. William Gibson.—No. 34, Nov. Sess, 1867. Incestuous Fornication. True Bill. Continued.

Same vs. George Brown.—No. 36, Nov. Sess. 1867. Seduction. True Bill. Verdict not guilty and prosecutor to pay costs.

Same vs. Josiah Adams.—No. 38, Nov. Sess. 1867. Assault and Battery on oath of Gideon Hitchew. True Bill. Pleads Guilty. Sentenced to pay $5 fine and costs.

Same vs. William Jackson Adams.—No. 39, Nov. Sess. 1867. Assault and Battery. True Bill. Tried and verdict Guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and cost of prosecution.

Same vs. John B. Furrey.—No. 15, April Sess. 1867. Assault and Battery. True Bill. Verdict not Guilty and prosecutor to pay costs.

Same vs. William Bond.—Indictment for Larceny on oath of J. Caffy. Returned by Justice S. S. Fluck. True Bill. Verdict guilty and sentenced to two years and one week in Penitentiary.

Same vs. Jackson Shafer and Jacob Emerick.—Indictment for Larceny on oath of Eliza Frazier. Returned by Justice Gardill. True Bill. Continued.

Same vs. John K. Diehl.—Indictment for Assault and Battery with intent to commit a rape on oath of Hannah M. Fetter. Returned by Justice Gump. True Bill. Verdict, "not guilty," and costs divided.

Same vs. Rachel Bush.—Indictment for Adultery on oath of Charles Bush. Returned by H. Nicodemus. Continued.

Same vs. William Imler.—Indictment for Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Sarah Elizabeth Fickes. Returned by Justice Hull. Continued.

Same vs. Nicholas Burket.—Indictment for Selling Liquors without License, on oath of Joseph M. Cook. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. Continued.

Same vs. Charles Bush.—Indictment for Selling Liquor without License on oath of Joseph M. Cook. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. Continued.

Same vs. Charles Bush.—Surety of the Peace on oath of Rachel Bush. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. Continued.

Same vs. David Fetter.—Indictment for Fornication and Bastardy on oath of Rebecca Dibert. Returned by Justice Lingenfelter. Continued.

Same vs. James Thompson.—Indictment for Breaking Windows, &c., on oath of Susan Richeson. Returned by Justice Lingenfelter. Verdict "not Guilty" but pay costs of prosecution.

Same vs. Susan Sutton.—Indictment for Assault and Battery on oath of Mary Jane Holsinger. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. Settled.

SMOKING.—We don't pretend to say that Bedford is worse than many another town of its size, but it does seem to us that some of the offensive and disgusting habits of her people might be reformed, so as to vastly benefit a portion of her people, and greatly promote the comfort of others. This is particularly applicable to smokers. They have no respect for time, place or circumstances, but with their nasty cigars, or disgusting pipes, they invade the public halls, stores, offices and parlors, and puff their offensive smoke, often mingled with the odor of bad whiskey, as if they supposed all mankind, and womankind too, along with themselves, had lost their innate love of cleanliness and purity, and become the slaves of depraved appetites and filthy habits. Greeley may have put it a little strong when he asserted, 'that as soon as a man begins to smoke or chew he becomes a hog,' but whiskey and tobacco certainly have a tendency to bring a man sooner or later to a pretty close approximation to that not over cleanly animal, and to about the same disregard of the comfort of others of his species.

BURGLARY.—On Tuesday evening of last week a vagabond, intent on plunder, broke into the house of Mr. Henry Harshberger of Snake Spring Township, whilst the family were attending church several miles distant. The Burglar forced open the kitchen door, built a fire in the stove and proceeded to look for valuables. He examined the desk,—doubtless in search of Mr. H's pocket book, which he usually kept there, but fortunately had taken with him when he left the house that evening. He was more successful in his efforts to find provisions, as he succeeded in capturing 2 dozen eggs, as many pounds of boilt pork, half crock of sugar, several pies and a crock of milk. Whether he ate this modest repast on the premises or carried part of it off for another time is not known. The thief was seen and recognized by a young lady living close by. Seeing a light in the house and knowing the family were not at home she looked in the window and saw the thief standing before the desk ransacking it, holding a candle in one hand.

SEVERAL GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED to canvass for Dr. Wm. J. Mullin's Pamphlet on Diptheria as it appeared in Bedford and Somerset counties, with numerous Receipts, &c. Good wages can be made. Apply to DR. W. J. MULLIN,
jan.3tf Schellsburg.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

ACCIDENT ON THE H. & B. T. R. R.—SIX PERSONS INJURED.—On Saturday last, the accommodation train, which leaves Saxton in the forenoon, was thrown from the track by a broken rail about one mile beyond Saxton, and precipitated down an embankment several feet. The cars were overturned two or three times, and all, or nearly all of the occupants more or less injured.

We have reason to be thankful that we are not often called upon to record an accident happening on this road, but in this day of fearful railroad catastrophes it is hardly to to be expected that it should prove an exception when it is taken into consideration accidents of this kind are almost unavoidable. The Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad is to-day as safe a one as is traveled in the State, as its reports fully prove.

P. S.—After the above had been in type we received the following account of the disaster from our friend "G" at Saxton, which gives all the particulars:

On Saturday last, the Accommodation Train, which leaves here for Huntingdon at 7. 38 in the morning, met with an accident about a mile and a half below Cove Station, caused by a broken rail, which is supposed to have been broken by the engine passing over it, and the passenger car and an empty coal car were thrown over a bank about twenty feet. The following is a list of the injured: Miss. Mollie Rankin, head and face cut and bruised; Miss Price, arm slightly bruised; Samuel Barr, face and neck burned by stove; Samuel Gushard hands slightly burned; Jacob Mears, head and face cut; Mrs. Weaver, slightly injured. The other passengers came off very well, some receiving trifling scratches and bruises, the natural result of the tumble. No bones were broken, and none received serious injury. The car did not take fire from the stove as is generally the result of these disasters, but was only prevented from doing so by the exertion of the employees, assisted by some of the passengers. These deserve great credit for the manner in which they used every means in their power to extricate the passengers from the wreck and to relieve them and make them comfortable. The train was not running at a rapid speed or we would have had quite a different list to present you. Had the train been running fast, or been in the hands of a less careful Engineer—the car would have undoubtedly been dashed to pieces. Accidents of this kind are unavoidable, and railroad companies cannot be responsible for them. When we look over the records of the road we are glad to see how few accidents, in comparison with others, occur on it, and seldom, if ever, one by carelessness. This is as it should be, and the Supt., John McKillips merits all the praise he receives for the successful manner in which he has managed the road during the past year. He is courteous, obliging, and inspires the traveling community with confidence. A gentleman who travels over the road frequently, remarked a few days since, that he "always felt safe on the Broad Top road." Whilst the road is in the hands of Mr. McKillips and his present able assistants, there is no danger of accidents occurring, resulting from carelessness or an ignorance of duty. BROAD TOP.

GOOD STORIES.—Part 3, just issued by Ticknor & Fields, furnishes a collection of capital stories specially suited for reading on Winter evenings. The contents are as follows: Christmas with the Baron: Stephen Yarrow,—by the Author of "Waiting for the Verdict;" "A Family Christmas in Germany;" The Christmas Banquet, by Nathaniel Hawthorne; Three of a Trade, or Red Little Kriss Kringle, by Fitz James O'Brien; Adventures of a New Year's Eve, by Heinrich Zschokke. With four admirable illustrations.

They are excellent for the family, or for reading in cars or on steamboats. The price is only Fifty cents a number. All booksellers and newsdealers have them, or they can be procured postpaid directly from the Publishers, Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

Debility and Emaciation

Both result from the lack of ability to convert the food into nutriment. How necessary, then, for those suffering from these alarming symptoms to immediately resort to a remedy that will strengthen the stomach and digestive organs. For, as soon as this desirable object has been accomplished, the health improves, and the patient resumes his usual personal appearance. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have attained a world wide popularity in such cases, and have been proven the best and safest means of removing constipation, toning the stomach, giving energy to the liver, and relieving every symptom of nervousness and depression of spirits. Its cheering and beneficial effects are highly spoken of by thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health. No restorative in the annals of medicine has attained the same popularity in the short space of time it has been before the public, or has won the high endorsement accorded to its excellent tonic. Many other preparations, purporting to be correctives and restoratives, have been introduced, and have perished one by one, while the popularity of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS continues to increase, and is now recognized as a standard household medicine. The success which attends the use of the Bitters evinces at once its virtues in all cases of debility and diseases of the stomach. Certificates, almost without number, have been published, attesting its truly miraculous power in removing those painful and fearful diseases. And at this time it seems idle to do more than call attention to the great remedy of the age, in order to awaken public attention to its excellence. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted.

DIED.

At Palo Alto, of diptheria, Jan. 3d, ALBERT O., oldest son of Josiah and Elizzie Wilhelm, aged 11 years, 11 months, and 28 days. On the 5th of January, LEONARD FRANKLIN, second son of the same parents, aged 9 years, 9 months and 12 days. On the 7th of Jan., JOHN M., third son of the same parents, aged 7 years, 6 months and 28 days. On the 11th of Jan., SAMUEL C., fourth son of the same parents, aged 6 years, 1 month and 19 days. On the 28th of Jan., NICHOLAS M., fifth son of the same parents, aged 3 years and 8 days. They were well attended by three able physicians.

MARRIED.

On the 10th day of September, 1865, Mr. JOS. LEASURE to Mrs. LOVENIA BRANT, both of Cumberland Valley.

On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, on Yellow Creek, by the Rev. R. J. Graves, Mr. JOHN N. DAVIS to Miss HALLIE G. McCLEARY.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

LUMBER! LUMBER!
MUNSON, JONES & CO.,
PHILLIPSBURG, Pa.
WORKED LUMBER,
of every kind for sale. Flooring, Sash, Weatherboarding, &c. Inquire of
F. BENEDICT, Agent,
at J. W. Lingenfelters office, Bedford, Pa.
feb21:3m.

SELLERS & FOLWELL,
WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERS AND FRUITERS,
No. 161 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders promptly attended to. feb21m3

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A CHEAP FARM

The subscribers take pleasure in offering a farm in Liberty township, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, within one mile of Saxton, containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, of which thirty five acres are cleared and under good fence, and in an excellent state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered. The improvements are a GOOD TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, with a cellar under it, and a small frame Barn. There is an excellent young orchard of choice fruit on it. We will sell this property and give possession on the first day of April, A. D 1868, for $1100 CASH. This is a rare opportunity indeed. Any person wishing a cheap farm will find this the best offer that has been submitted for a long time.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
feb21tf Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and plurius vend. exponas to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following property, viz:

One lot of ground fronting on Maine street 90 feet, and running back to an alley 200 feet, with a two story log dwelling house, store house and large frame stable thereon. Adjoining lots of Joseph Weimer on the east, an alley on the South and west.

ALSO, One back lot containing three-fourths of an acre, adjoining lots of William Gilliam on the east, Joseph Barney on the west, Samuel Snively's lands on the south. Situate in Clearville, Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of A. M. Williams.

ALSO, One tract of land containing one hundred and ninety-five acres, more or less, about forty-five acres cleared and under fence, with a one story log house and log stable, and small apple orchard thereon. Adjoining lands of Joseph Bowman, Isaac James, Mary Jones, Michael Stoner, Elias Murphy and others. Situate in Southampton township, Bedford co., and taken in execution as the property of Geo. W. Buxton.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Shf.
Sheriff's office, Feb. 14, 1868.

INSURANCE.—Wyoming Insurance Company of Wilks Barre, Capital $150,000. Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, New York, Capital $500,000. Fulton Insurance Company of New York City, Capital $250,000
F. BENEDICT, Agent at Bedford, office with H. Nicodemus.
F. M. MASTERS Agent at Bloody Run.
December 20th, 1867. m6

ELECTION NOTICE.—An election of FIVE MANAGERS of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, will be held at the public house of E. Brosius, in McConnellsburg, on Monday the 2d day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. of said day. T. B. KENNEDY,
feb14:3t President.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will &c., of Philip Devore, late of Londonderry township deceased, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, they give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make payment, claims against the estate properly authenticated, should be presented by claimants immediately. JOSIAH MILLER,
JACOB L. ALBRIGHT,
feb14-w6 Executors.

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS FOR STORE FRONTS, Asylums, &c. Iron Bedsteads, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Fenders, Screens for Coal, Ores, Sand, &c., Heavy Crimped Cloth for Spark Arresters, Landscape Wire for Windows, &c., Paper Makers Wires, Ornamental Wire Work, &c. Every information by addressing the manufacturers,
M. WALKER & SONS,
fe7:1y No. 11 North Sixth st., Philadelphia.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The association of the subscribers in the practice of Dentistry, has expired by limit of agreement, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment as soon as practicable.
C. N. HICKOK.
Bedford, Feb. 1, 1868. J. G. MINNICH, Jr.

My late partner, DR. MINNICH, having located at Bloody Run, I recommend him to the citizens of that place, as well qualified to engage in the duties of his profession. C. N. KICKOK.
feb7:3t

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.
The Spring Quarter will commence MONDAY, APRIL 6th.
Students prepared to teach, to enter college, or to engage in business avocations. Terms moderate. The principal is prepared to accommodate eight Boarders.
For further information address
J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
fe7 2m Rainsburg, Bedford co., Pa.

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CLUB FOR 1868.
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For the WEEKLY EVENING POST and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.
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DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!
DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)
DENTIST,
Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and patrons that he is still in BLOODY RUN, where he is at all times prepared to insert those
BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH
at the low price of from
TEN TO EIGHTEEN DOLLARS:
per set. Teeth extracted without pain. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operations warranted. Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth.
Jan.3tf H. VIRGIL PORTER.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber will sell at his residence in Napier township, on
Tuesday the 25th day of February, 1868,
THE FARM upon which he now resides, containing 162 acres, nett measure, of which about 120 acres are cleared and under good fence, the balance being well timbered. The buildings are a two and a half story Log House, with stone kitchen attached, double log barn and other outbuildings. There are two good apple orchards, a mill seat and twenty acres of meadow upon it. Excellent water near the door. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. DANIEL HESS.
jan24:4t

NEW YORK COLUMN.

"COSTAR'S PREPARATIONS.

EVERYBODY—TRIES THEM.
EVERYBODY—USES THEM.
EVERYBODY—BELIEVES IN THEM.
EVERYBODY—RECOMMENDS THEM.

Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, &c.? Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—
"Costar's Exterminators.
"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poison." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

Are you annoyed with Bed-Bugs? Can't sleep nights! Buy a 25c. or 50c. Bottle of—
"Costar's Bed-Bug Exter.
A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

For Moths in Furs, Woolens, Carpets, &c. &c. Buy a 25c or 50c Flask of—
"Costar's Insect Powder.
Destroys instantly Fleas and all Insects on Animals, &c.

"A sure thing." Thousands testify to its merits. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of—
"Costar's" Corn Solvent.
For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. "Try it."

Don't suffer with Pain! A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of
"Costar's" Buckthorn Salve.
Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Sore Breasts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itch, Scrofula and Cutaneous Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Animals, Insects, &c.

"A Universal Dinner Pill" (sugar-coated.) 30 years administered in a Physician's Practice. 25c and 50c Boxes—
"Costar's" Bishop Pills.
Of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping. Gentle, mild and soothing.

"That Cough will kill you. Don't neglect it. 25c. and 50c. Sizes—
"Costar's" Cough Remedy.
The children cry for it—its a "Soothing Syrup." For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchial Affections. Singers, Speakers, and all troubled with Throat Complaints, will find this a beneficial Pectoral Remedy.

Beautifies the Complexion, giving to the skin a transparent freshness. Bottles $1.00
"Costar's" Bitter Sweet and Orange Blossoms.
Renders the skin clear, smooth and soft. Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, &c. Ladies, try a bottle, and see its wonderful quality.

Beware !!! of all Worthless Imitations.
None Genuine without "Costar's" Signature.
25c and 50c sizes kept by all Druggists.
$1.00 sizes sent by mail on receipt of price.
$2.00 pays for any three $1.00 sizes by Express.
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Address
HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale by HECKERMAN & SON, Bedford. Sold by all Wholesale Druggists in PHILADELPHIA, Pa., and in all the large cities.
feb14:

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BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND
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Is warranted to execute in the best manor every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilling, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.
IT HAS NO EQUAL
Being absolutely the best
FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD.
And Intrinsically the Cheapest.
For it is two Machines combined in one by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement.
Circulars with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the
SALES-ROOMS OF THE COMPANY,
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Instructions given on the machine gratuitously to all purchers.
AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THIS MACHINE.

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WILLIAM P. JENKS,
President Buck Mountain Coal Company.
BENJAMIN BULLOCK,
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H. H. REED, of George W. Reed & Co.,
Wholesale Clothing, No. 423 Market Street.
A. HART, JOHN T. TAITT, GEO. J. RICHARDSON,
W. B. MENDENHALL,
Of Coatsville, Chester County, Pa.
F. PAXSON, of Paxson & Co.,
jan3 y1 Notions, No. 504 Market Street.

LIST OF JURORS drawn for an Adjourned Court, 1st Monday, 2nd day of March, A. D. 1868:

Bedford tp: Ezra Williamson, George Mann, Michael Naugel.
Broad top: James A. Horton, John L. Tobias.
Coaldale: Walter Whitney.
Colerain: A. C. James, William S. Beegle, John H. Cessna, John Shafer of Jno., Geo. W. Cessna.
Cumb. Valley: Weaver B. Cessna, Francis Growden.
Juniata: William Kinsey, Leonard Bittner, Henry Hillegas, Joseph Barclay, John Garber.
Liberty: David Steel.
Monroe: Elias Nycum, Daniel Miller, David Barkman.
Napier: Thomas Cleaver, William H. Shafer, John S. Stuckey, Richard McMullin, Edmond S. Blackburn.
Providence E.: William Gracy.
Providence W.: Daniel Sams, James Calhoun.
Snake Spring: Daniel R. Snyder.
St. Clair: John Wolf, B. R. Henderson, William Oster.
Saxton: Jacob Ramm.
Woodberry M.: Thomas Watson.
Woodberry S.: Wm. Tetwiler, Josiah Ritchey.
Drawn and Certified at Bedford, this 18th day of December, A. D., 1867.
ISAAC KENSINGER,
Attest: WILLIAM KIRK,
JNO. G. FISHER, Clk. Jury Commis'rs.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN:
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A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE
WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!

The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that
SPLENDID FARM.
situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing **100 ACRES,** more or less, about **Sixty Acres cleared** and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid
DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE,
Barn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young Orchard.
This is an excellent opportunity to procure a GOOD FARM near Bedford, convenient to Churches and good Schools.
PRICE $30 PER ACRE.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July 19:tf Real Estate Agents.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYNEYS AT LAW
AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expense.
Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at Adjourned Court, March 2d, 1868:

Thos B Keating vs. Bedford R. R. Co.
Wm Rogers vs. Riddlesburg

Farm, Garden & Household.

PROFITS OF FARMING.

The *Massachusetts Ploughman* says: "Under the head of 'Does Farming Pay?' a few weeks ago, we called attention to the advertisement of Mr. Daren, of Woburn, stating that having acquired a competency by farming, he desired to dispose of his farm. In that article we requested Mr. D. to give us some account of his mode of operations that we might lay before our readers. We are now happy to be able to present some common sense and well considered remarks of his not only in regard to his own farming, but also in relation to farming in general, which we think will be read with interest." We copy the most important parts of the communication:

The surest, and most reliable and most important crop of the farm is the grass. Out of grass and nature's own crucibles come meat and milk, and cheese, the more enduring form of milk; boots, shoes, clothing, the very foundation of existence; and he who makes two spears grow where but one grew before is certainly a benefactor to the race, in his way.

Within the last fifteen years I presume I have raised and sold from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars' worth of Swedish turnips, but question whether or not I am any richer for it. I think I could have raised as many dollars' worth of corn and fodder, which would have returned manure to repeat the process; and turnips make heavy drafts upon land. I have also dabbled some in other sauce, but found dabbling did not pay; first, it interferes with milk raising, taking invaluable hay time; and, secondly, you are not apt to raise enough to get a good run of trade, and therefore the best price. Fruit and cider I have sold considerable of, never I think more than one hundred and fifty barrels of apples in one year. But when they are plenty they nett but little above expenses; half a crop generally pays as well as a full one, by bringing a better price. At best you get a crop only every second year; and if one fails, you have lost three years' use of your land, beside expenses, if you cultivate. So I put my orchard into grass some four years since and am as sure of two crops yearly as the rain is to fall. Of course one would raise fruit and sauce enough for his own family, or try, and would often have a little to sell. These ideas apply perhaps only to my personal taste or the peculiar soil on which I am situated, or more surely, it may be, to the proper milk raising distance from market. Nearer the cities, where land is very precious, sauce and small fruits must be the only paying thing; and farther into the country, where land is cheap, stock, butter and cheese, fruit and grain, are the things, as being not so perishable, easily transported and plenty of land to draw from.

Another consideration is, grass and milk are produced with much less labor than other kinds of farming, quite an item in these times. One man can very comfortably take care of fifteen or twenty head of cattle, spread the manure and plant three or four acres of corn with only a few days help, except during the hay season. Some of the time during the war I had a man only three months in the year, but wouldn't advise being too much alone. If you can get good company life is run on a higher plane. Jostling each other is fruitful of ideas and vastly more pleasurable than whiskey; souls are made of them.

I have had a light run of grape fever, but been pretty cautious not to devote too much time and territory to them; planting them about walls, buildings, etc, to determine the kinds that succeed best and their profit.

Of swine, I used to keep quite a number ten or twelve years ago, but realized no profit except in manure, and of all that I know of having kept a strict account with them only one man made above expenses. seventy-five cents, throwing in the refuse of his table at that. I do not care for them as food, not that I have any prejudice, or think we would be sharper than a Jew without them. I "could eat a raw rat if manners were in question," as well as Thoreau, I'm confident. I used to let cattle run over the mowing in the fall, have done with that as far as may be; especially are they injurious to moist and meadow land. Think of the pressure of four hundred pounds or more in the small space of an animal's hoof all over the ground. The soil can't aerate under that. I wouldn't have a hoof on meadow land if I could help it. I mow with scythe altogether.

Now for the profit. I estimate the income from good cows at one hundred dollars apiece. This distance from market (ten miles), wholesale prices and sold at the door; nearly double that marketed and retailed yourself. Extra cows considerable more, from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars apiece. I have, and I could pick out many another such, twenty-nine acres lying near the house, six in pasture, three perhaps in wood and waste, and twenty acres left, on which, when it is all in condition, (some five acres not yet reclaimed), I affirm and I think modestly, that I could cut sixty tons per year; one and one-half tons at each cropping, which should keep fifteen cows and a horse the year round, except turning half a dozen dry ones into the country during the summer. Now isn't the way plain, modest, sure? For when grass in moist places fails, all else will have failed before it, and there is a famine.

To be sure, there are operations that tickle the fancy more; here is a man that has sold eight hundred dollars worth of grapes from half an acre, or another that I heard of yester, day in ——, that netted clear of all expenses, fourteen hundred dollars from cucumbers and celery on threefourths of an acre, or you may pocket a hundred dollars on a little patch of turnips, cabbages or squashes. Are we all, because of these strokes of luck or wisdom, to pull up stakes and devote all to celery and strawberries, or grapes and cabbages? No wisdom in that, or luck.

ABOUT APPLES.

There is scarcely an article of vegetable food more widely useful or more universally liked than the apple. Why every farmer has not an apple orchard, where the trees will grow at all, is one of the mysteries. Let every housekeeper lay in a good supply of apples, and it will be the most economical investment in the whole range of culinaries. A raw mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbages require five hours. The most healthful dessert that can be placed on the table is a baked apple. If eaten frequently at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without meat or fish of any, kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities; and cooling off febrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute apples—sound and ripe—for pies, cakes, and sweetmeats, with which their children are too frequently stuffed, there would be a diminution in the sum total of doctorsd bills in a single year sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for the whole season,s use.

Humorous.

What medicine does a foolish man take for a scolding wife? He takes an elixir.

It is a miserable thing to live in suspense; it is the life of a spider.

The richer a man makes his food, the poorer he makes his appetite.

When is a recruit supposed to be raw? Until he has been exposed to fire.

Why is a newspaper like a wife? Because every man ought to have one of his own.

"Sonny, dear, you have a very dirty face." "Can't help it, marm, dad's a black republican."

Why wasn't Eve tried for eating the apple? Because there was no court of appell-ate jurisdiction.

No wonder that Weston is a good walker. It turns out that he used to be a collector for a newspaper.

Why are young ladies like arrows?—Because they never go off without a bow (beau,) and they are always in a quiver till they get one.

Some of the Chinese in California have silver watches so large that they use the outside to fry potatoes in.

"I have lost flesh," said a toper to his companion. "No great loss," said the other, "since you have made up in spirits."

A printer in Texas, whose first son happened to be a very short, little fellow named him Brevier Fullfaced Jones.

A person being asked why he had given his daughter in marriage to a man with whom he was at enmity, answered "I did it out of pure revenge."

A writer dwelling upon the importance of small things, says that "he always takes note even of a straw, especially if there happens to be a sherry cobler at one end of it."

An editor never leaves any money at home for fear of fire, and never carries any with him for fear of robbers, nor deposits it in the bank for fear of speculating bank officers."

Ahem! Yes as a class, editors seem careful!

Drink for a gardener, rum shrub; drink for an undertaker, beer; drink for a sailor, port; drink for a railroad traveler, porter; drink for a bird-catcher, gin; drink for a prize-fighter, punch; drink for a deserter, brandy; drink for a doctor, champagne.

An old lady who had never travelled in the cars, resolved last year to visit Boston. She had no sooner alighted from the car than a man took hold of her arm with the usual "Have a hack?" Looking him full in the face she drawled out hesitatingly, "Wa'al I dunno, be they good to eat?"

Seven gamblers were about to be hung, when one of them remarked sorrowfully, "Well, Jim; we've had our last trump." "No," replied Jim; "one more, and that will be a game of seven up." "Well," remarked the other, "there's one consolation, that game will hold out till the 'last trump' is played."

The Kennebec *Journal* gives a conversation between two little girls, aged respectfully five and six. "Emma," said one of them, "wouldn't it be awful if somebody should shoot our school mistress?" "Yes," was the reply, "but then wouldn't it be nice not to have any school?"

An irascible old gentleman, was taken with sneezing in the cars lately. After sneezing in the most spasmodic manner eight times, he arrested it for a moment, and extricating his handkerchief, thus addressed his nasal organ indignantly saying, "Oh, go on, go on—you'll blow yonr infernal brains out presently.

For several weeks the Springfield, *Leader* kept the following conspicuously at the head of its local column:

'Boy wanted at this office.'

A few days since. the editor's wife presented him with a boy,' which in a highly significant way, shows the value of advertising.

"Pa," said Charlie to his parental ancestor holding a Sunday School picture book, 'What is that?'

'That my son, is Jacob wrestling with the angels.'

'And who was licked?' inquired the young hopeful.

An exchange speaking of the magic strains of a hand organ, says:

"When he plays 'Old Dog Tray' we noticed eleven little pups sitting on their haunches in front of the machine, brushing the tears from their eyes with their fore paws."

An old bachelor who had become melancholly and poetical wrote some verses, for the village paper, in which he expressed the hope that the time would soon come when he should.

"Rest calm within a shroud,
With a weeping willow by my side."

but to his inexpressible horror, it came out in print:

"When I shall rest calmly within a *shawl*,
With a weeping *widow* by my side."

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

Also, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.

ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.

Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa. 320 acres in Reynolds co., Missouri.
480 " " Shannon " "
270½ " " Bollinger " "
80 " " Franklin " Iowa.

O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penn'a.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

The undersigned has opened in Shaffer's building, Juliana street, a NEW

BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

Having purchased the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever brought to this place, at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,

He flatters himself that he will be able to sell

CHEAPER

than any other person engaged in the same business. His stock consists in part of

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STANDARD POETRY, POPULAR NOVELS,

Also HYMN BOOKS for all Denominations, EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, MISSALS, &c.

CHILDREN'S

Story Books, Books on Parlor Magic, Books on Games, Song Books, Dime Novels, etc.

His stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Embraces Osgood's Series of Readers, Brown's Grammars, Brook's Arithmetics, Davie's Algebra, Raub's Speller, and all books used in the Common Schools of Bedford County; also COPY-BOOKS, of all kinds.

STATIONERY!

of every description at lowest prices, will be found at his store, including Fools-cap, plain and ruled, Ledger Cap, Letter Cap, Bill Paper, Commercial Note, Ladies' Note, ENVELOPES of all kinds and sizes, Plain and Fancy, Fine White Wove, etc., etc. STEEL PENS, Pen-Holders, Slates and Slate Pencils of all numbers, Ink-Stands of the most Beautiful and Convenient designs, and INKS of the best quality at the lowest prices.

Also a large assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS, Plain and Fancy Soaps, SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCOES, Cigars, Pen-knives, PERFUMERY, etc. A speciality will be made of the PICTURE DEPARTMENT.—Fine Large Portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson and other distinguished Americans, Fancy Pictures, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Picture Frames, &c., &c., will be always kept on hand. Porte Monnaies, Pocket-Books, handsome Porte-Folioes, etc. Violins, Accordeons and other Musical Instruments, Checker-Boards, Chess-Men, etc.

Hoping to meet the patronage of the public, he has selected his stock with great care, and is bound to sell cheap to all who will give him a call. JOHN KEEFFE.

Bedford, Dec. 13th, 1867.—tf

BOTTOM FALLEN OUT!

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

—WAY—

DOWN! DOWN! THEY DROP

ONE LOW PRICE AND ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

G. R. OSTER & CO.,

Are now receiving at their NEW STORE a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,
FURS,
CLOTHING,
CARPETINGS,
FLOOR CLOTHS,
HATS & CAPS.
BOOTS,
SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
WILLOW-WARE,

WALL AND WINDOW PAPER, OILS, TOBACCOS, CIGARS. &C.,

Together with an extensive assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES!

Which for extent and CHEAPNESS is unrivaled in Central Pennsylvania, all of whith they offer Wholesale or Retaile at PRICES that DEFY COMPETITION. Piles of

CALICO PRINTS

and MUSLINS

From Six and-one fourth cents up as to quality.

They invite all to call and see for themselves and be convinced.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH ON DELIVERY

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

Bedford, Pa., Dec. 13, 1867.-m3

SOMETHING YOU NEED.

CLEAVER'S WONDERFUL LINIMENT.

IT IS EFFICACIOUS AND CHEHP.

If you have a cut, old sore, frost-bite. tetter, or any ailment requiring outward application you should use it.

If your horses or cattle have cuts, kicks, sprains, grease, scratches, or old sores, you should use it, for you can get nothing better either for yourself or horses, and cattle.

You can procure it of store keepers, and dealers, in patent medicines throughout the county.

Manufactured only by JAS. CLEAVER.

Hopewell, Pa., Nov. 8-3m.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,

MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.

The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.

jan24'68:tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

OYES! OYES! OYES!—The undersigned having taken out auctioneer license holds himself in readiness to cry sales and auctions on the shortest notice. Give him a call. Address him at Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa.

WILLIAM GRACEY.

Oct18:.6m

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

HARDWARE.

A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS.

AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON.

The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by

FRESH PURCHASES

in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest

CASH PRICES,

or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Everything in the Hardware line, such as

CARPENTERS', JOINERS', CABINET AND SHOEMAKER TOOLS, AND FINDINGS,
CROSS CUT AND SAW MILL SAWS,
GRIND STONES, AND FIXTURES,
SADDLERY of all kinds
NAILS,
by the kegg or pound,
WAGON, FIRE, STRAP IRON,
NAIL ROD, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
SHEAR, BLISTER AND CAST STEEL,
HORSE SHOES, by the kegg or small quantities,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE BITTED AXES,
CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
KNIVES AND FORKS, very cheap,
the very best POCKET KNIVES,
PORTMONIES AND POCKET BOOKS,
SILVER TEA AND TABLE
SPOONS in setts.
BRITAINIA WARE
in setts, trays, &c.
PAINTS, OILS,
AND VARNISHES,

Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Boards Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter' Bed-Cords, and Twine, Brushes of every description, Shoe Blacking, Shovels and Forks Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Kip Leather, &c. Also,

VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS,

Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods kept in a first class Hardware store.

Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done by," we intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuence of the patronage bestowed upon BLYMYER & SON.

THOMAS M. LYNCH.

Nov.1:3mo.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

B. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Take pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have moved the Bedford CLOTHING EMPORIUM to Shuck's Old Stand, one door west of the Washington House, where they have opened the largest stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

ever brought to Bedford and consisting in parts of

OVER COATS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS,

to match.

They have also a good assortment of

ARMY CLOTHING

at very low prices;

BLOUSES,
OVER COATS,
PANTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Our

CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT

is full and complete.

TRIMMINGS

in greatest variety.

Our Notion Department is also quite attractive

GENT'S UNDER CLOTHING from.....$1 to 3.50
" OVER SHIRTS of every style and price.
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NECKTIES,
BOW SUSPENDERS, LINEN AND PAPER CUFFS, LINEN COLLARS.

We have the largest Stock of PAPER COLLARS in Bedford and the greatest variety.

In *HATS* we defy competition, as we have the largest stock, and direct from the Manufacturers. The latest styles always on hand.

MUSLINS, DELAINES,
CALICOES,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,

in great variety.

LADIES SHAWLS

of latest patterns, and cheaper than the cheapest.

Persons buying for CASH or PRODUCE would do well to call and see us.

But remember, our TERMS are *Cash or Produce.*

☞ Remember the place!!! ☜

One Door West of the Washington House.

Nov.8:tf.

BLOODY RUN MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra ap19:1y.

MARRIAGE CERTIFCATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

CASH BUYERS TAKE NOTICE AND SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S STORE.

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a Large Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which have been bought for Cash at New Prices, and will be sold CHEAP. This being the only FULL STOCK of Goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better in Style, Quality and Price than at any other store in Bedford.

The following comprise a few of our prices, viz:

CALICOES:

10, 12, 14, 15, 16, and the best at 18.

MUSLINS:

10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, and the best at 22.

ALL WOOL FLANNELS from 40 cts. up.

FRENCH MERINOES, ALL WOOL DELAINES, COBURGS, &c.

Men's wear, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES—In this article we have a very extensive assortment for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys, at all prices.

HATS—A large assortment of Men's and Boy's Hats.

CLOTHING—Men and Boy's Coats, Pants, and Vests, all sizes and prices.

PAPER COLLARS—Shakespeare, Lockwood, Linen-lined, &c.

COTTON CHAIN—Single and double, white and colored.

GROCERIES—Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Green and Black Teas, Spices, of all kinds, Dye Stuffs, &c.

LEATHER—Sole Leather, French and City Calt Skins, Upper Leather and Kip, Linings, &c. &c.

We will sell Goods on the same Terms that we have been for the last three months,

CASH OR NOTE

with interest from date. No bad debts contracted, and no extra charges to good paying customers to make up losses on bad paying customers, or customers that never pay. Cash buyers always get the best Bargains, and their account is always settled up.

N. B. **10 per cent. saved** by buying your goods at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S,

Cash and Produce Store,

No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.

June 28, 1867:6m

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES.

You can save money by buying your goods at

MANN'S CORNER.

OF

MILLER & BOWSER,

BEDFORD, PA.

They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable

FALL & WINTER GOODS
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, Boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices; low Feed, Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

TERMS—Cash, notes or products. Oct.25:3mo

ENTERPRISE MACHINE WORKS.

H. D. SLAGLE & BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS

O. R. DAVIS, SUP'T.

IRON FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, and Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. Manufacturers of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Logan street, LEWISTOWN, Pa.

Oct. 4

A SPLENDID SITUATION FOR A PAYSICIAN

A MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION.

A Physician wishing to retire from practice offers his location and property for sale. The property consists of a modern constructed building containing eight large rooms, kitchen, cellar and a good well of water at the door. Two lots planted in fruit trees and grape vines, handsomely situated in one of the most thriving towns in the Southern part of the State, with a good established practice. Any young Physician wishing to locate permanently, would do well to look at this location. The property will be sold for less than cost and on easy terms. Price $2,200. Apply to

Jan3,68tf DURBORROW & LUTZ.

BLANK.—We have on hand a full supply of all kinds of Blanks. Any one in need of them will find we have a complete assortment.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN *SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.*

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John S. Ritchey, late of Bedford township, deceased: will sell at private sale, the MANSION PLACE of said deceased, containing 113 Acres, more or less, with

THREE DWELLING HOUSES,
GRIST MILL,
SAW MILL,
DISTILLERY,
BARN

and other out-buildings thereon erected. Situated three miles North of Bedford. There is also a good orchard of choice fruit trees, and a spring of never-failing water on the premises. The place affords a splendid site for a Factory, there being excellent water power.

ALSO, a tract of choice land containing 30 acres, adjoining the above mentioned tract, having a good BARN and ORCHARD thereon. These tracts will be sold separately, or together, as the purchaser may desire.

ALSO, a tract of timber land, in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Frederick Kuntz, Adam Dibert and others, containing about 50 acres.

TERMS reasonable. For information, address the undersigned, Pattonsville, Bedford Co., or Richard Sill, Bedford JOSIAH RICHEY,

nov29tf *Executor*

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THESHING MACHINES,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

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